

GOES TO DIXIE LAND.

PRESIDENT MAKES A SOUTHERN TOUR.

Keeping Promises Given More Than a Year Ago, Roosevelt Takes a Trip South—Has Now Visited Every State in the Union.

In accordance with a promise given more than a year ago, President Roosevelt started Wednesday on an extended trip through the States of the South, intending to visit all of the Atlantic coast States, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana. On the completion of his trip he will have visited during his administration as President every State in the Union.

After tentative arrangements for the trip had been completed, the epidemic of yellow fever broke out in New Orleans, one of the principal points of the President's itinerary. He was urged by many of his friends that he ought not to visit New Orleans at the time scheduled, lest he be exposed.

To officials of New Orleans the President suggested that, if they preferred, he would postpone his visit to that city until a later date. Assurances were given him, however, by Mayor Behrman and by officials of the marine hospital service that at the time of his proposed visit to New Orleans danger from fever infection practically would be out of consideration.

President Roosevelt left Washington over the Southern Railway. In his party were Secretary William Loebe, Jr., Dr. P. M. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy; John A. McElhenny of Louisiana, a member of the President's regiment of rough riders; John C. Greenway of Michigan; John S. Elliott, commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico; M. C. Latta and John L. McGraw, stenographers; Henry A. Strohmeier, photographer; Colonel L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern Railway; representatives of the three press associations, two secret service officers and a corps of messengers.

Speaks at Richmond.
At Richmond the President made an address in Capitol Square and was entertained at luncheon by the citizens and taken for a drive to points of interest in the city. In his speech the President said in part:

I trust I need hardly say how great is my pleasure in speaking in this historic capital of your historic State; the State that which no other has contributed a larger proportion to the leadership of the nation; for on the honor roll of those American worthies whose greatness is not only for the age, but for all time, not only for one nation, but for all the world, on this honor roll Virginia's name stands above all others.

And in greeting all of you I know that no one will grudge my saying a special word of acknowledgment to the veterans of the Civil War. A man would indeed be but a poor American who could without a thrill witness the way in which, in city after city in the North as in the South, on every public occasion, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray now march and stand shoulder to shoulder.

This gives tangible proof that we are all now in fact as well as in name a reunited people, a people infinitely richer because of the priceless memories left to all Americans by you men who fought in the great war.

Many and great problems lie before us. We of this nation enjoy extraordinary privileges, and as our opportunity is great, therefore our responsibility is great.

In foreign affairs we must make up our minds that, whether we wish it or not, we are a great people and must play a great part in the world. It is not open to us to choose whether we will play that great part or not. We have to play it; all we can decide is whether we shall play it well or ill. Our mission in the world should be one of peace, but not the peace of a weak nation, peace granted contemptuously to those who purchase it by surrendering the right.

In particular we must remember that in undertaking to build the Panama canal we have necessarily undertaken to police the seas at either end of it; and this means that we have a peculiar interest in the preservation of order in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The extraordinary growth of industrialism during the last half century brings every civilized people face to face with the gravest social and economic questions. This is an age of combination among capitalists and combination among wage workers. It is idle to try to prevent such combinations. Our efforts should be to see that they work for the good and not for the harm of the body politic.

Many republics have risen in the past, and some of them flourished long, but sooner or later they fell; and the cause most potent in bringing about their fall was in almost all cases the fact that they grew to be governments in the interest of a class instead of governments in the interest of all.

It was ultimately as fatal to the cause of freedom whether it was the rich who oppressed the poor or the poor who plundered the rich. The crime of brutal disregard of rights of others is as much a crime when it manifests itself in the shape of greed and brutal arrogance on the one side, as when it manifests itself in the shape of envy and lawless riotousness on the other.

Our aim must be to do justice to each man, no more and no less. More than this no man is entitled to, and less than this no man shall have.

TORNADO HITS A TOWN.

Kills Four Persons, Injures Thirty-five and Wrecks Score, Ill.

A tornado struck the village of Sorento, Ill., thirty-two miles northeast of St. Louis, Tuesday night, killing four persons, injuring thirty-five others, and doing a great amount of damage to property. Forty houses were blown to atoms or carried from their foundations. A complete swath was cut through the town. Everything in the track of the tornado was reduced to debris or blown away. The four persons killed were in their homes in different parts of Sorento. All were badly crushed.

The storm approached from the southwest and swept through the main residence portion of the town. The work of the wind was quickly done and then followed a heavy downpour of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and deep thunder. Those who escaped injury were for the time panic-stricken, but finally rallied and set to work to rescue the injured.

So violent was the tornado that some residences were swept away completely. Houses that remained standing were converted into temporary hospitals and refuges and the people by lantern-light, in pouring rain, searched through debris and dragged out the injured, who were immediately taken in charge by all the doctors in the vicinity. The population of Sorento numbers 1,100 persons.

The storm that wrecked Sorento deluged Alton, Ill., a few miles south of Sorento, in the nature of a cloudburst. St. Louis also suffered the fury of a terrific thunderstorm. Alton's streets were turned into temporary rivers. Fourteen miles distant the village of Grafton was deluged and the main street was three feet under water.

Two miles north of Alton a Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis freight train struck a washout in the storm and plunged down an embankment into Branch Creek, containing six feet of water. Two cars contained cattle and horses and only a few of the animals escaped death. Several tramps seen to be swimming in the water previously are believed to have perished. At St. Louis the lowlands of the River Des Peres were flooded.

HIS SOUTHERN ANCESTRY.

Roosevelt's Southern Trip Includes a Visit to Georgia.

President Roosevelt's southern tour has included a visit to Roswell, Ga., where stands the ancestral homestead, on his mother's side. The latter, whose maiden name was Bulloch, came of an aristocratic southern family. Her father, James Stephen Bulloch, was a major of the Chatham artillery, deputy collector of the port of Savannah and a wealthy planter. Here his daughter married Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., of New York, and there are many still in Georgia who cherish tender memories of the President's beautiful, aristocratic mother. Throughout her girlhood she was a noted belle, admired for her beauty, accomplishments and strong mentality. She was proud of her southern birth and ancestry, one of our forefathers, being John Bulloch, of Georgia. Her brother was sailing master of the Alabama when she fought the Kearsarge, another was the Confederate naval agent abroad and a third was a major in the army. It is also a fact that one of President Roosevelt's maternal great-grandfathers was Kenneth Ballie, a descendant of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.



BIRTHPLACE OF ROOSEVELT'S MOTHER.

wealthy planter. Here his daughter married Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., of New York, and there are many still in Georgia who cherish tender memories of the President's beautiful, aristocratic mother. Throughout her girlhood she was a noted belle, admired for her beauty, accomplishments and strong mentality. She was proud of her southern birth and ancestry, one of our forefathers, being John Bulloch, of Georgia. Her brother was sailing master of the Alabama when she fought the Kearsarge, another was the Confederate naval agent abroad and a third was a major in the army. It is also a fact that one of President Roosevelt's maternal great-grandfathers was Kenneth Ballie, a descendant of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.

MEN OF AFFAIRS.

Gen. Booth, head of the Salvation army, is back in London, none the worse for his recent trip of 30,000 miles.

The late sanitary expert, Dr. Goharrak, left 250,000 marks to be lent without interest to women who study medicine in Germany and Austria.

Marshall Field is described by an eastern writer: "He never borrows money, never gives a note or a mortgage, never deals in margins on stocks or grains, sells on short time and narrow margins, always buys goods for cash, and insists to the last letter on the fulfillment of every contract between him and his customer."

Mr. Edison has but one speech to his credit. He was to lecture on electricity before a girls' seminary and was to be assisted by a friend named Adams to work the apparatus. He was so dazed when he arose that he simply said: "Ladies, Mr. Adams will now address you on electricity, and I will demonstrate what he has to say with the apparatus."

The late C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, N. Y., the veteran trotting horseman, left an estate of \$1,543,000, mostly in gilt edged bonds, to his wife and three sons.

Ex-Congressman L. Cass Carpenter of Denver owns the first American flag flew upon in the Civil War. It is 6x3 feet and was the storm flag of Fort Sumter.

Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania contemplates the sale of his remarkably fine historical library this fall. It is said it contains some Franklin typewriters and is valued at \$10,000.

PEACE TREATY TERMS.

TEXT OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT MADE PUBLIC.

Text of Compact Given Out in Russia Same Day Mikado Puts It in Effect—Japanese Army Warned Not to Criticize Settlement.

The text of the treaty of peace concluded by Russia and Japan at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5 and signed by Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor of Japan, Oct. 14, has been made public, and is as follows:

The Emperor of Japan on one part and the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by a desire to restore the blessings of peace to their countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty of peace and have for this purpose named their plenipotentiaries; that is to say, for his majesty, the Emperor of Japan, Baron Komura Jutaro, Jusami, grand-cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, his minister for foreign affairs, and his excellency, Takahira Kozomo, Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasury; his minister to the United States, and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his excellency Serge Witte, his secretary of state and president of the committee of ministers of the empire of Russia, and his excellency Baron Roman Rosen, master of the imperial order of Russia, his majesty's ambassador to the United States, who, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following articles:

Article 1. There shall henceforth be peace and amity between their majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias, and between their respective states and subjects.

Article 2. The imperial Russian government acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and commercial interests, engages neither to obstruct nor interfere with measures for guidance, protection and control which the imperial government of Japan may find necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the subjects and citizens of other foreign administrations; that is to say, they will be placed on the same footing as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid causes of misunderstanding, the two high contracting parties will abstain on the Russian-Korean frontier from taking any military measures which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

Russia Gives Up Manchuria.

Article 3. Japan and Russia mutually engage:

1. To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liaoting peninsula in conformity with the provisions of the additional article one annexed to this treaty, and,

2. To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all the portions of Manchuria now in occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops with the exception of the territory above mentioned.

The imperial government of Russia declares that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in the impairment of Chinese sovereignty or in consistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

Article 4. Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries which China may take for the development of the commerce or industry of Manchuria.

MEET DEATH IN HUGE WAVE.

Six Killed and Thirty-six Injured in Canard Line's Campaign.

Five persons swept overboard, one dead after an operation and thirty-six injured in the roster of victims of the tremendous wave that descended upon the Canard line steamship Campana off the great banks of Newfoundland Wednesday. So sudden was the coming of the disaster and so great the confusion which attended and followed it, that even the officers of the steamer themselves were unable upon the vessel's arrival in New York to estimate the full extent of the tragedy.

The Campana was plowing along under full headway. A heavy quartering sea was running, but the weather conditions were far from unpleasant and the big boat's decks were crowded with passengers. The stowage deck was covered with merry-makers and there was nothing to indicate the approaching disaster, when suddenly the big steamer lurched to port and scooped up an enormous sea.

The wave boarded the steamer about midships on the port side and swept clear across the stowage deck, completely filling the space between that deck and the deck above, carrying everything with it. So deep was the steamer's side buried that the passengers on the deck above the stowage were submerged to their waists as the immense volume of water rolled off and then surged forward.

Others, dashed against the rails and other like obstructions, escaped death, but many of them received severe injuries. One young woman had both legs broken at the thigh and several persons suffered broken arms and ribs, while more than a score were bruised and battered.

All the cabin passengers on the upper deck succeeded in clinging to supports, while the waters surged around them, and were saved, but the unfortunate on the stowage deck found themselves utterly helpless. The irresistible rush of waters, sweeping toward the forward part of the ship, carried everything before it. So great was the volume and force of the rushing waters that a door in the rail was smashed and through this opening fire of the helpless ones were swept to their death.

GALE ON THE LAKES.

DEATH AND A RECORD LOSS IN FIERCE WIND.

Lives and Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Are Cost of a Terrible Hurricane—Fatal Wreck Off Cleveland—Michigan Shore Is Swept.

Death and destruction resulted from one of the fiercest gales that ever swept the lower lakes, which lasted for twelve hours Thursday and Friday. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property has been lost. Crippled vessels sought refuge in Chicago harbor, and at every other lake port. Many wrecks were reported.

The east shore of Lake Michigan suffered severely, dock property worth thousands of dollars being swept away at St. Joseph, South Haven, Holland, Grand Haven, and Muskegon. Heavy waves bombarded the coast, and the Perre Marquette bridge, spanning the St. Joseph River near its mouth, seemed in danger of being swept away. Summer resort property has been destroyed. At least two sailors lost their lives in the wreck of the steamer Sarah E. Sheldon off Lorain, Ohio. The hurricane is one of the worst in recent years, and it is believed shipping interests will be fortunate if many more wrecks are not reported.

Three yachts that made port at Chicago came in badly disabled. The Al Williams of Sheboygan was crippled to such extent that Capt. Charles Carland and his crew at the life-saving station prepared to go to the aid of the boat, but a tug reached the vessel and towed it into the harbor. Its canvas was torn into bits, its masts broken, and it showed the battering of the storm in other ways.

Kate Lawrence, from Fort River, and the schooner Lotus, from Menominee, both lumber vessels, got in with difficulty, badly damaged.

The storm damaged portions of the sea wall along the Chicago north shore, and washed out huge chunks of the bluffs north of Evanston.

BANK SCANDAL IS BIG.

Political Loans Are Said to Have Raised the Pennsylvania Institution.

Startling developments have followed the investigation of the Enterprise National Bank at Allegheny City, Pa., which closed the other day. Names of several prominent citizens active in State politics have become more deeply involved in the scandal. Subsequent events are expected to be far more sensational than the suicide of T. Lee Clark, cashier of the bank.

This bank, which had on deposit \$800,000 of State funds, has failed. According to the president of the bank, who calls himself a "dummy president," "nearly \$700,000 of the \$800,000 is out on paper of State politicians." Considerable of the money was loaned to carry out a railroad deal which promised large profits. It fell through with much loss to those engaged in it.

The practice of placing State moneys where politicians could use them for speculative purposes and private gain is one of long standing in Pennsylvania. The funds are deposited in a bank or banks which officers understand their business and make loans to the politicians who are in the "ring" without scrutinizing too closely the security they give.

There have been occasions when this method of doing business came near proving disastrous to all concerned. Unsuccessful speculation put in peril the funds of the State and threatened unpleasant consequences for those responsible for their safe keeping. The pitcher has gone once too often to the wall, and much explaining will have to be done by somebody.

The politicians are using their utmost efforts to throw all the blame on the dead cashier. Directors of the bank declare Senator Penrose has a \$75,000 note in the bank, but it is understood the latter denied it.

A rapid inquiry is being made into Cashier Clark's personal affairs. He was estimated to have been worth \$800,000, but his friends say that he sank all his assets in an attempt to reimburse the bank and that his suicide followed his failure to stem the tide.

Clark's friends believe that investigation will show that he leaves no property and that he had given the bank all he had after his own bad investments were cared for. They declare he was ruined by business associates and that it will be found he is a defaulter.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Chicago's average salary for elementary teachers is \$823 per annum.

There is a great scarcity of country teachers in western New York.

Kansas City has lengthened her public school term from nine to ten months.

Alexander Ribot is a candidate for the place of Audiffert-Pasquier in the French Academy.

Nearly 5,000 new teachers are required in Michigan each year to keep the quota of 17,000 full.

Uniform examinations in Ohio will hereafter be prepared by the State school commissioners.

Alois Riehl, professor of philosophy at the University of Berlin, has for a motto, "Back to Kant."

There are sixty-one male principals in New York City who have averaged more than twenty-five years as professional teachers in that city.

Chicago puts a larger per cent of the operating expenses of her schools into salaries than does Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis or Baltimore.

Mary Wiles of Uniontown, Pa., has the distinction of having attended public school every day for thirteen consecutive years. She has never been tardy a single time, and no teacher has ever found it necessary to reprimand her for any cause whatever.

GALE ON THE LAKES.

DEATH AND A RECORD LOSS IN FIERCE WIND.

Lives and Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Are Cost of a Terrible Hurricane—Fatal Wreck Off Cleveland—Michigan Shore Is Swept.

Death and destruction resulted from one of the fiercest gales that ever swept the lower lakes, which lasted for twelve hours Thursday and Friday. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property has been lost. Crippled vessels sought refuge in Chicago harbor, and at every other lake port. Many wrecks were reported.

The east shore of Lake Michigan suffered severely, dock property worth thousands of dollars being swept away at St. Joseph, South Haven, Holland, Grand Haven, and Muskegon. Heavy waves bombarded the coast, and the Perre Marquette bridge, spanning the St. Joseph River near its mouth, seemed in danger of being swept away. Summer resort property has been destroyed. At least two sailors lost their lives in the wreck of the steamer Sarah E. Sheldon off Lorain, Ohio. The hurricane is one of the worst in recent years, and it is believed shipping interests will be fortunate if many more wrecks are not reported.

Three yachts that made port at Chicago came in badly disabled. The Al Williams of Sheboygan was crippled to such extent that Capt. Charles Carland and his crew at the life-saving station prepared to go to the aid of the boat, but a tug reached the vessel and towed it into the harbor. Its canvas was torn into bits, its masts broken, and it showed the battering of the storm in other ways.

Kate Lawrence, from Fort River, and the schooner Lotus, from Menominee, both lumber vessels, got in with difficulty, badly damaged.

The storm damaged portions of the sea wall along the Chicago north shore, and washed out huge chunks of the bluffs north of Evanston.

BANK SCANDAL IS BIG.

Political Loans Are Said to Have Raised the Pennsylvania Institution.

Startling developments have followed the investigation of the Enterprise National Bank at Allegheny City, Pa., which closed the other day. Names of several prominent citizens active in State politics have become more deeply involved in the scandal. Subsequent events are expected to be far more sensational than the suicide of T. Lee Clark, cashier of the bank.

This bank, which had on deposit \$800,000 of State funds, has failed. According to the president of the bank, who calls himself a "dummy president," "nearly \$700,000 of the \$800,000 is out on paper of State politicians." Considerable of the money was loaned to carry out a railroad deal which promised large profits. It fell through with much loss to those engaged in it.

The practice of placing State moneys where politicians could use them for speculative purposes and private gain is one of long standing in Pennsylvania. The funds are deposited in a bank or banks which officers understand their business and make loans to the politicians who are in the "ring" without scrutinizing too closely the security they give.

There have been occasions when this method of doing business came near proving disastrous to all concerned. Unsuccessful speculation put in peril the funds of the State and threatened unpleasant consequences for those responsible for their safe keeping. The pitcher has gone once too often to the wall, and much explaining will have to be done by somebody.

The politicians are using their utmost efforts to throw all the blame on the dead cashier. Directors of the bank declare Senator Penrose has a \$75,000 note in the bank, but it is understood the latter denied it.

A rapid inquiry is being made into Cashier Clark's personal affairs. He was estimated to have been worth \$800,000, but his friends say that he sank all his assets in an attempt to reimburse the bank and that his suicide followed his failure to stem the tide.

Clark's friends believe that investigation will show that he leaves no property and that he had given the bank all he had after his own bad investments were cared for. They declare he was ruined by business associates and that it will be found he is a defaulter.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Chicago's average salary for elementary teachers is \$823 per annum.

There is a great scarcity of country teachers in western New York.

Kansas City has lengthened her public school term from nine to ten months.

Alexander Ribot is a candidate for the place of Audiffert-Pasquier in the French Academy.

Nearly 5,000 new teachers are required in Michigan each year to keep the quota of 17,000 full.

Uniform examinations in Ohio will hereafter be prepared by the State school commissioners.

Alois Riehl, professor of philosophy at the University of Berlin, has for a motto, "Back to Kant."

There are sixty-one male principals in New York City who have averaged more than twenty-five years as professional teachers in that city.

Chicago puts a larger per cent of the operating expenses of her schools into salaries than does Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis or Baltimore.

Mary Wiles of Uniontown, Pa., has the distinction of having attended public school every day for thirteen consecutive years. She has never been tardy a single time, and no teacher has ever found it necessary to reprimand her for any cause whatever.

GALE ON THE LAKES.

DEATH AND A RECORD LOSS IN FIERCE WIND.

Lives and Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Are Cost of a Terrible Hurricane—Fatal Wreck Off Cleveland—Michigan Shore Is Swept.

Death and destruction resulted from one of the fiercest gales that ever swept the lower lakes, which lasted for twelve hours Thursday and Friday. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property has been lost. Crippled vessels sought refuge in Chicago harbor, and at every other lake port. Many wrecks were reported.

The east shore of Lake Michigan suffered severely, dock property worth thousands of dollars being swept away at St. Joseph, South Haven, Holland, Grand Haven, and Muskegon. Heavy waves bombarded the coast, and the Perre Marquette bridge, spanning the St. Joseph River near its mouth, seemed in danger of being swept away. Summer resort property has been destroyed. At least two sailors lost their lives in the wreck of the steamer Sarah E. Sheldon off Lorain, Ohio. The hurricane is one of the worst in recent years, and it is believed shipping interests will be fortunate if many more wrecks are not reported.

Three yachts that made port at Chicago came in badly disabled. The Al Williams of Sheboygan was crippled to such extent that Capt. Charles Carland and his crew at the life-saving station prepared to go to the aid of the boat, but a tug reached the vessel and towed it into the harbor. Its canvas was torn into bits, its masts broken, and it showed the battering of the storm in other ways.

Kate Lawrence, from Fort River, and the schooner Lotus, from Menominee, both lumber vessels, got in with difficulty, badly damaged.

The storm damaged portions of the sea wall along the Chicago north shore, and washed out huge chunks of the bluffs north of Evanston.

BANK SCANDAL IS BIG.

Political Loans Are Said to Have Raised the Pennsylvania Institution.

Startling developments have followed the investigation of the Enterprise National Bank at Allegheny City, Pa., which closed the other day. Names of several prominent citizens active in State politics have become more deeply involved in the scandal. Subsequent events are expected to be far more sensational than the suicide of T. Lee Clark, cashier of the bank.

This bank, which had on deposit \$800,000 of State funds, has failed. According to the president of the bank, who calls himself a "dummy president," "nearly \$700,000 of the \$800,000 is out on paper of State politicians." Considerable of the money was loaned to carry out a railroad deal which promised large profits. It fell through with much loss to those engaged in it.

The practice of placing State moneys where politicians could use them for speculative purposes and private gain is one of long standing in Pennsylvania. The funds are deposited in a bank or banks which officers understand their business and make loans to the politicians who are in the "ring" without scrutinizing too closely the security they give.

There have been occasions when this method of doing business came near proving disastrous to all concerned. Unsuccessful speculation put in peril the funds of the State and threatened unpleasant consequences for those responsible for their safe keeping. The pitcher has gone once too often to the wall, and much explaining will have to be done by somebody.

The politicians are using their utmost efforts to throw all the blame on the dead cashier. Directors of the bank declare Senator Penrose has a \$75,000 note in the bank, but it is understood the latter denied it.

A rapid inquiry is being made into Cashier Clark's personal affairs. He was estimated to have been worth \$800,000, but his friends say that he sank all his assets in an attempt to reimburse the bank and that his suicide followed his failure to stem the tide.

Clark's friends believe that investigation will show that he leaves no property and that he had given the bank all he had after his own bad investments were cared for. They declare he was ruined by business associates and that it will be found he is a defaulter.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Chicago's average salary for elementary teachers is \$823 per annum.

There is a great scarcity of country teachers in western New York.

Kansas City has lengthened her public school term from nine to ten months.

Alexander Ribot is a candidate for the place of Audiffert-Pasquier in the French Academy.

Nearly 5,000 new teachers are required in Michigan each year to keep the quota of 17,000 full.

Uniform examinations in Ohio will hereafter be prepared by the State school commissioners.

Alois Riehl, professor of philosophy at the University of Berlin, has for a motto, "Back to Kant."

There are sixty-one male principals in New York City who have averaged more than twenty-five years as professional teachers in that city.

Chicago puts a larger per cent of the operating expenses of her schools into salaries than does Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis or Baltimore.

Mary Wiles of Uniontown, Pa., has the distinction of having attended public school every day for thirteen consecutive years. She has never been tardy a single time, and no teacher has ever found it necessary to reprimand her for any cause whatever.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherriff.....	A. J. Spang
County Clerk.....	William A. Taylor
Recorder.....	Bella W. Taylor
Prosecutor.....	John J. Taylor
Judge of Probate.....	W. H. Taylor
C. C. Court.....	C. C. Court
Surveys.....	E. F. Hildner

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch.....	J. M. Richardson
Branch Creek.....	C. H. Richardson
Maple Street.....	A. B. Richardson
Franklin.....	C. H. Richardson

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Prayer, 8:00 a. m. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular church service at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. P. Foster, Pastor.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1906.

IS A LIQUOR DEALER.

COURT SAYS THIS OF WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Deals Right to Receive Orders For and Deliver Liquors in Prohibition North Dakota—Government Settles Up for Future Lands in Philippines.

Judge Phillips in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Paul, in affirming the decision of the federal court for North Dakota in the case of the government against the Western Express Company, decided that the express company in furnishing beer to customers was acting not as a common carrier, but as a wholesale and retail dealer in liquors. The lower court assessed the express company \$3,800 for violation of the national excise law in selling beer at twenty-six stations on the Soo road in North Dakota, which is a prohibition State. The evidence showed that the agents of the express company would accept orders and deliver to breweries for beer in quantities desired by the consumers.

SIXTEEN PERISH IN WATER.

Long List of Victims in Result of Numerous Drowning Accidents. Six of the occupants of a launch were drowned in a collision with a barge in the Delaware river off Beverly, N. J. The other three were rescued by the crew of the tugboat Bristol, which was towing the barge. A gasoline launch, containing four passengers, making its first trip on the Mississippi river, exploded this afternoon near Irony Station, Mo., and two of the passengers are believed to have been drowned. The other two being probably fatally burned. Five persons were drowned by the running down of a catboat by a tug off South Yonkers, N. Y. While returning from Beverly to Marietta, Ohio, in a motor boat M. L. Williamson, dentist; Probate Judge C. H. Nixon and Will Selby, son of a wealthy oil producer, went over a dam at Lowell in the Muskegon river, and Williamson was drowned. Dense fog caused the party to miss the canal.

FRIAR LANDS CASE SETTLED.

Government Pays Dominican Order \$30,000 in Adjustment of Claims. The question of the friar lands in the Philippines has been settled by the War Department, upon the cable request of the commission, directed by the International Banking corporation in New York to pay to Francisco Gutierrez, representing the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, and the University of St. Thomas, the sum of \$30,000 in settlement of the claims. The payment is to be made in New York City, except the sum of \$300,000, which is to be paid in Manila.

Thirty Injured in Wreck.

West-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 40, carrying cars from Kansas City and St. Louis, was wrecked five miles west of Fort Scott, Kan., the result of a broken rail. The baggage and express cars, mail cars, smoking car, chair car and sleeper left the track and turned over. Fully thirty persons were more or less injured, but no one was killed.

Crew Lungs Into Lake.

In a heavy storm on Lake Erie the steamer Sarah E. Sheldon went ashore four miles east of Lorain, Ohio. She carried a crew of thirteen men, a number of whom jumped overboard when the vessel began to go to pieces. It is believed that at least two of the crew were drowned. The Sheldon was a total wreck.

New Merit Rate Hike Condemned.

Alvin Smith of Ohio, consul at Trinidad, has been dismissed for inefficiency because of failure to make to the Department of State commercial reports on trade conditions. The case is the first under the President's new civil service rule permitting a secretary to remove an employee for inefficiency.

Altonzo J. Whitehead Convicted.

The jury in the case of Altonzo J. Whitehead of Danville, N. Y., on trial on a charge of defrauding the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo by means of forged and altered drafts, brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

Stricken in His Pulpit.

Rev. Dr. John F. Baird, pastor of the Linwood Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, was attacked with cerebral hemorrhage while in his pulpit. He was immediately carried to his home, but never regained consciousness and died several hours later.

Move to Protect Schools.

The Minnesota board of health has decided on the issuing of a circular to county superintendents of schools forbidding the employment as teacher of any person suffering from tuberculosis and debarring children suffering from that disease from admission to the schools.

Cool Burgess Slings His Last.

"Cool" Burgess, the well-known minstrel, died in the general hospital in Toronto, Ont., of a complication of diseases. In the prime days of negro minstrelsy in this country Burgess was associated with "Billy" Emerson, "Jack" Haverly and "Cal" Wagner.

Makes Copper Strike and Dies.

After discovering rich deposits of native copper, following weeks of prospecting, William Dillman of Schenectady, N. Y., was found dead from starvation on the plains west of White Oaks, N. M.

Japs Suppress Rebellion.

A revolution is reported to have broken out in the province of Chyang-Chyong, in northern Korea, and to be spreading to Kang-Yoo province. The Japanese sent troops to suppress the rebellion after the Korean government had failed to take steps.

Kills Self and Sister.

At Bladen, Neb., the 16-year-old daughter of Fred Peltier started the kitchen fire with kerosene. She and a 4-year-old sister ran to the door and the mother is dying. The father was away working on the railroad. The house was burned.

Love Fails to Kill Himself.

Harry A. Montgomery, a steel worker, 27 years old, shot at his home at Mrs. Monte Moore in Danville and died soon after. Montgomery was in love with Mrs. Moore's daughter, Etta. He urged her to marry him at once, but she refused, and he killed himself.

COMMISSIONERS UP IN THE AIR.

Lima, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1906. Admitted by Justice.

The mystery surrounding the robbery seven years ago of the American National Bank in Lima, Ohio, of \$18,000 was cleared up by the confession to Prosecutor William Klenger of Elkhart, Ind., formerly a partner of the bank, who was located by the FBI. The bank was a real estate agent, was indicted by the grand jury a few days ago for the robbery and Bowser exonerated Wilkins, but implicated Benjamin C. Fawcett, formerly a millionaire and president of the old National bank. Fawcett died penniless in Sandusky a year ago. None of the vault doors, locks or time locks of the bank had been damaged, and the theory was that Cashier Kalb and Vice President Michael had committed the crime. Michael was indicted two years later, but Prosecutor Klenger withdrew the indictment. Later, Mrs. Wilkins told Klenger an odd conversation that Kalb and Michael were not guilty. The prosecutor finally got Mrs. Wilkins' assistance a month ago, a meeting being arranged where the conversation between Wilkins and Bowser was overheard and taken down by the court stenographer. Bowser and Wilkins were then arrested.

THIEF OF \$101,000 TAKEN.

Save Money He Took to Intact and Hidden in Pittsburgh. Edward George Culliffe, wanted in Pittsburgh, Pa., for the robbery of \$101,000 in cash from the Adams Express Company, was arrested in Bridgeport, Conn. He is said to have made a clean breast of the matter to Pinkerton detectives and to have expressed his willingness to return without extradition papers. Culliffe declared the money which he took was intact and that it could be restored, but he declined to tell, until his return to Pittsburgh, where it is hidden. On his person when arrested the detectives found \$200 in cash. Detectives of the Pinkerton agency in New York traced Culliffe to Bridgeport, and upon their arrival the aid of the local policeman and detectives was enlisted. All the hotels and boarding houses in Bridgeport were searched, but Culliffe was not arrested until late in the forenoon, when he was seen walking down Middle street. Culliffe made no attempt to deny his identity and offered no resistance.

CATCH MANY DESERTERS.

Civilian Seeking Reward Effect Capture of Men Who Flew from Army. The annual report of Gen. George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the army, shows that of the commissioned officers who in the last year by means of court martial have been convicted and thirteen acquitted. Three enlisted and 4,333 enlisted men were convicted, while 350 were acquitted. Trial before general court martial of 4,800 cases shows an increase of 551 cases over last year. This increase is due mainly to the fact that a large number of deserters have been captured and brought to trial, the number of convictions for desertion being 1,470 this year—an increase of 440. This gain is the result largely of the increase in the reward paid to civil officers for the apprehension of deserters. The number of men sentenced to dishonorable discharge was 2,529.

MAKES NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

Norwegian Arctic Expedition Said to Have Been Successful. A special from New Bedford, Mass., says: The whaling schooner Era arrived in port from Hudson bay, after a two seasons' stay, with 7,500 pounds of walrusbone. She reports a successful voyage, and the expedition was successful in making the northwest passage, Captain Comer having his statements on a letter he had from Commander Amundsen of the ship Gjøa, who was at that time, April 22, in King Williams land. The natives reported that the Norwegians had made the passage and the commander himself later sent word that the Gjøa would work her way out to Bering strait during the summer.

Decision for Filipino Wife.

The divorce suit of Concepcion Yastquez, the Filipino woman, against First Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank of the Sixth Infantry, which has attracted wide attention in the army, has been decided in favor of Mrs. Burbank in the court at Manila. The court has given the wife the custody of their daughter and being allowed monthly alimony.

Death Sentence for Mueller.

John Mueller, convicted of murdering his wife and children, was sentenced by Judge Kersten in Chicago to be hanged Dec. 15. The sentence was pronounced after Mueller had made a dramatic plea for mercy in which he declared he was an innocent of intentional crime as Judge Kersten's own son, who died a short time ago.

Texas Plans a Still Law.

Life insurance companies seeking to enter Texas after this year will have to answer numerous and largely personal questions before a permit is given them. Every business deal or money operation of a company, large or small, will be inquired into, and promises of quarterly statements under oath will be required.

Want Another Ocean Race.

Herr Bullin, who arrived in New York on the steamship Amerika, denies the report that Emperor William of Germany will contest for the America's cup. He adds, however, that the Kaiser is anxious for another ocean race and will give a cup similar to the one last year as an incentive to yachtsmen to compete.

Banker Held Short \$108,047.

The grand jury in Louisville returned an indictment covering ten counts against W. B. Smith, former president of the Western National Bank, charging him with the misappropriation of the funds of the bank to the amount of \$108,047.27.

Irving's Body Is Cremated.

In London the body of Sir Henry Irving was removed in great secrecy to a crematorium, the name of which is not given, where it was cremated. The secrecy surrounding the event was due to the desire of the family to avoid publicity.

Sanitary Work at Panama.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission, which landed in New York after a tour of the isthmus, reports that the work of sanitation is making great strides and no cases of fever have been reported this month.

One More Football Victim.

James E. Bryant, aged 17, was killed in a practice game of football in Canby, Colo. One of the other players butted him in the pit of the stomach and a dozen more piled on top of him in scrambling for the ball.

Anti-Cigarette Law Valid.

The Nebraska Supreme Court has handed down a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the anti-cigarette law, the inheritance tax law and the law to prevent desecration of the American flag.

Ag. The test of the cigarette law was made through a habeas corpus proceeding to secure the release of John Alperston of Omaha, who was arrested for giving away cigarettes.

ELOPING WIFE BRINGS BODY.

Burial of Child Closes Chapter in Story of Marital Troubles. With the burial of little Harry Martin, who was drowned in the Chicago river, closes the third chapter of a sad story which involved the boy in the marital miseries of the father and mother. Last April, as charged by Albert Martin, a stableman of St. Louis, his wife ran away to Cincinnati with another man. The couple took little Harry along. He is merely an adopted son of the Martins, but Martin loved the boy dearly, and ever since the disappearance and up to the news of the drowning of the lad, searched many places for him. The body was not recovered for four days after the drowning, and then the mother brought it to St. Louis. The man with whom she came away had appeared in the meantime and the woman took the body to Martin's room. After keeping it there one day, the father grieving over it, the mother had it shipped to Farber, Mo., near her old home, and there, with only herself as mourner, the funeral of the boy was held. The couple did not speak to each other, it is said, when the mother brought home the dead son, and their relationship is said to be just as strained yet.

GUILITY OF MAIL FRAUD.

Stanley Francis Convicted in Store Cotton Company Case. Stanley Francis, tried in the United States District Court in Philadelphia on a charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the defunct Store Cotton Company, was found guilty on every count in the indictment. The man, who was known under several aliases, was charged by the government with being a principal in the Store Cotton Company, which, when closed by the postal authorities, owed \$2,028,578 to "customers" throughout the country. He was charged also with being a principal in the fraudulent investment of \$2,000,000, which was closed by the postal authorities. Seven other persons were indicted with Francis, but all with the exception of Patrick Kearns, who is under bail in Brooklyn, are fugitives. During the trial two arrests were made in the court room by the United States authorities. W. C. Byram, a lawyer of Bradley Beach, N. J., taken into custody, was charged with attempting to influence witnesses in Francis' behalf, and James E. De Mar, manager of the National Automobile Company of New York, was arrested charged with conspiring to corrupt witnesses of the government.

FIRE ON BANK ROBBERS.

Wilmette Cashier and Watchman Find Trail Cutting Through Wall. A daring attempt to rob the Wilmette Exchange bank in Central avenue, Wilmette, Ill., was frustrated by Cashier C. H. Rush and Night Watchman Siebert, who engaged in a running pistol fight with three masked burglars. The robbers broke away a portion of a wall in the rear of the bank and were preparing to tear out the woodwork when surprised. They fled and escaped. Rush and Siebert pursued, but the trio disappeared. The men worked from the rooms of a printing establishment conducted by Cashier Rush, back of the bank.

TRADE ROUTE IN ARCTIC SEAS.

Russia to Run Steamers Through Polar Ocean to the Yencai. The steamer Lyra brings news that the Russian government has established a trade route by way of the Arctic seas to the north of the mouth of the Yencai to connect the trans-Siberian route. Sailing steamers will run from Russian ports via the polar ocean to the Kara sea to the mouth of the Yencai, where depots are established to transfer their cargoes and passengers to the river ports.

Pearls in Kanakake River.

Quantities of valuable pearls are being found in the Kanakake river near Laporte, Ind., and hundreds of persons have gone to the river to hunt for the gems. The operations of the huge dredges, which have reclaimed thousands of acres of land, uncovered the pearls. The search for which has become an industry.

Decision for Senator Burton.

Justice Willis Vandewater in the United States Court of Appeals in St. Louis announced that he had sustained the demurrer to the indictment of United States Senator Burton of Kansas on the ground that the indictment was faulty. He ordered that another indictment be returned at once.

Lake Shipping Is Destroyed.

Thirty-two ships were wrecked and twenty sailors perished in a furious storm which swept all the great lakes. Many other vessels are missing and further death and disaster are feared. The wind reached a velocity of seventy-six miles an hour on Lake Erie.

Sea-Level Canal Not Practicable.

The Panama canal will be a lock and not a sea-level canal if the recommendation of a majority of the board of consulting engineers is adopted. A majority of the consulting engineers have concluded that the only practicable canal is a lock canal.

Fatal Explosion in Steel Mill.

Two men are dead and seven seriously burned as the result of an explosion of molten steel at a converter at the Joliet plant of the Illinois Steel Company. Half a hundred men were within range of the molten steel, but most of them escaped with minor burns.

Blind Man Shoots a Doubter.

W. Dillon Woodworth, an aged blind man in Shreveport, La., resented the insinuation that he was not blind by shooting Arthur Hancock, a Greek merchant, through the chest and shoulder. His marksmanship was wonderfully accurate.

Tragic Death in Tunnel.

A body believed to be that of Dr. G. H. Grant of Buffalo was found in a place in the New York Central railroad tunnel in New York. He had evidently fallen from a train. No money was found in his clothing.

Shoots Wife and Self.

John Smith, proprietor of a poolroom at McKeesport, Pa., shot his wife at her home, and then, followed by a crowd, fled to his poolroom and shot himself. The woman will live, but the man will probably die.

Mother and Children Burned.

Mrs. Alice Hartman and five children were burned to death and their home was destroyed by fire at Port Royal, Mo. The husband, William Hartman, escaped from the two-story dwelling, but was unable to save his family.

Shown by Trade Reviews.

Weekly trade reviews show continued enormous demands on productive capacity and active retail distribution.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Muskegon Students Expelled from University—Kills Wife Before His Children—Grand Jurors Take Action to Prevent Future Bloods.

President Angell and the Michigan university senate have taken drastic action to check the hazing which has disgraced the big Ann Arbor school since the opening of the fall term. At a secret meeting of the senate eleven students, all from Muskegon, were expelled from the university for hazing. The particular act of brutality was the hazing of a student named and another member of the faculty, who in the dark they had mistaken for freshmen. It is understood that in addition to the eleven Muskegon men, the faculty decided to expel a number of other students, but their names have not been made public. The Muskegon students expelled were: George Knutson, Clifford Webb, A. Nelson, Fred Stevenson, Walter Ely, Walter Peterson, Ernest Bullock, Frank Weeks, Christian Rasmussen and Frank and Harold Koelbel. The hazing of Prof. Butterfield and his companion, both young instructors in the engineering department, was a particularly atrocious college prank. The two members of the faculty were surrounded in the dark by sophomores on the night of Oct. 1. They explained that they belonged to the faculty, but the sophomores refused to believe them. The two instructors, together with several freshmen, were compelled to climb trees. Afterwards they were brought down and compelled to kneel on the ground before a proposing attitude. While they knelt the sophomores poured eggs and milk over their heads. They were made to walk a pike fence, and, finally, ducked in the botanical ponds.

Dorr Man Kills His Wife.

In the presence of seven of their children, George Wise of Dorv cut his wife's throat with a jackknife. Then he went to the barn and hanged himself. The tragedy happened after supper. Wise put out the light while lighting his pipe, and the light went out. Then he approached his wife, who he said there was a match. As he reached his wife's side he severed an artery in her throat as she screamed in terror. Mrs. Wise made application to have him admitted to an asylum some time ago, fearing violence, but the preliminary hearing was adjourned.

Piano Off River Bottom.

The Grand Rapids council has decided that as a first step toward preventing recurrence of disastrous floods it will scarp down the rock barriers in the river bed. Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated for this purpose and work will be started at once in order to get the river bottom well planned off before the next flood is due in March. Flood prevention plans contemplate an expenditure of over \$100,000 to dig along the river front and the straightening of small streams that flow into the Grand, with in the city, but little will be done this fall except to remove obstructions in the river bed.

Can't Sell to Man's Heirs.

A Lansing real estate dealer who plotted a section of land and sold lots on contracts, with the understanding that, in case of the death of the purchaser before the payments were completed, a deed would be issued to his heirs, has discovered that he has no right to enforce the business of life insurance. The discovery was made after an interview with the Attorney General's department, brought about by Insurance Commissioner Barry, to whom a complaint was made.

Fire Scare at Willis.

Fire broke out in Willis, which for a time threatened to destroy all the buildings on the Michigan peninsula on the village. The fire originated in the home of Timothy Burina from a gasoline explosion and spread to his billiard room and from there to a house occupied by Station Agent Woods. Here it was stopped after valiant work on the part of a bucket brigade. The loss is \$12,000.

Poor Killed by Companion.

Peter Kahn, a 19-year-old lad, was accidentally killed by Everett Lamphere, aged 19, while at revolver practice in the ravine in South Haven. The bullet passed through Kahn's body. He died the same afternoon.

Minor State Matters.

Ernest Duhorn, a dock laborer, aged 26, was instantly killed while at work by being caught between two moving cars on the Northwestern dock in Escanaba.

In Grand Rapids Joseph Wojciechowski was sentenced to Jackson for seven to fifteen years for killing Sigmund Dombrowski. The men were employed in the same factory.

The elevator building, machinery, barns and other buildings in Durand formerly operated by Hamlin Bros., will be sold at auction by the First National Bank, on Oct. 18.

Charles Brewer, a Millington boy, presented a check for \$2 to a children's store at Montrose. The order was on Cassius Lake, a farmer for whom the lad had been working, but it was signed by himself. When asked why Mr. Lake did not sign it, Brewer said he was busy down in the field. Lake owed the boy that amount and the lad thought the order was all that was necessary. He was arrested for forgery, but was discharged when he explained his new method of finance.

Fifteen to twenty-five years at Jackson was the sentence meted out to Jacob Klotz of Mt. Clemens, who pleaded guilty to shooting William Hale Aug. 22. Hale is now considered out of danger.

Robbers entered the dry goods and clothing store of E. I. Hewson & Son in South Haven and succeeded in getting away with about \$700 worth of fur, a heavy watch and other wearing apparel. A buggy was used to carry away the goods. Chief of Police McGregor arrested Phillard Marks of Chicago on suspicion.

Although he is 70 years old, Paul La Fournier of La Roche selected a spot under a clothe-line for chopping wood. The axe caught on the line and sank to the bone just above his forehead, rendering him unconscious. He was taken to the hospital and lost considerable blood before being found. He went to Alpena, where a physician is giving him treatment. A gash three inches long keeps him in mind of the clothe-line.

A large watch in the pocket of Sackris Turenheit saved his life. His gun exploded while he was hunting in Keweenaw county, leaving one of his hands and the right side of his head. The charge entered his right side, but was deflected by the watch.

Matt Makinen of Negaunee fell while hunting and was seriously shot. He may not recover.

The potato crop in the upper peninsula is a failure and thousands of bushels will have to be imported.

R. E. Ohio, president of the Geo. Automobile Co., has presented the First Baptist church of Lansing with an elegant pipe organ.

Paul Molander of Painesdale was instantly killed in the Mineral railroad yards at Hancock while hurrying to overtake the Houghton ferry.

William Fennette, on returning home to Port Huron from a visit at New Baltimore, found her home stripped and her husband and 7-year-old son missing.

Otto Liljquist was arrested, charged with stabbing August Helkala at a lumber camp near Kenton. The injured man had been to death after a drunken quarrel.

S. P. Averill of Battle Creek, traveling insurance solicitor for the Order of Red Men, attempted suicide at Hinton, W. Va., cutting two large gashes in his throat.

Louis Boughtner, a factory hand, aged 65, lost three fingers in a machine at Bement's factory in Lansing. He died of the shock at the city hospital a few hours later.

Bound to Hibbing, Minn., to which point he was stealing a ride, Thomas Spencer, 22 years old, fell off a Duluth South Shore and Atlantic passenger train at Negaunee and was killed.

Lumber companies and logging jobs operating in the northern peninsula are engaged in active preparations for their season's operations. Camps are being established. Labor is scarce.

From injuries received a few days ago Delos Dodge died in Milan. He was working on a scaffolding when it gave way, precipitating him to the ground, a distance of twenty-seven feet.

While attempting to escape from a frightened horse that was plunging toward him, Peter Christensen jumped directly in front of a moving street car in Benton Harbor and was instantly killed.

Dr. Atwood R. Wood of Worcester, Mass., a well-known physician, has been selected to succeed the late Dr. W. M. Edwards as superintendent of the Michigan asylum for the insane in Kalamazoo.

Arthur Day of Mt. Clemens, aged 23 years, was shot and instantly killed by his older brother, Bert Day, while hunting muskrats, a quarter of a mile from Scott's club house at the mouth of the river.

Attorney General John E. Bird of Adrian is in Menominee to conduct an investigation into the petition for the removal of President Attorney Jutner, who will be tried on a charge of conspiracy to defraud.

Stanley Dubovsky, a section hand, aged 55, was run over and badly injured at Gaylord. He stepped off the track to get out of the way of an incoming train and did not notice a train on a siding which backed upon him.

Gustaf Sarg, aged 30, a Negaunee man, is dead, the result of wounds received while climbing from a hay loft with a gun which he held by the muzzle. The weapon was discharged and Sarg's body was left with shot.

A 6-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Jurgens of Comondie was taken with cholera infantum. The parents, in a carriage started for Menominee, but five minutes before the child was carried into the physician's office it died.

While playing with matches in Muskegon, Raymond Bouchard, 3 years old, set fire to his clothing, receiving burns which will probably prove fatal. In trying to save him, the child's 8-year-old brother risked his life and was badly burned about the hands.

Dr. Fred C. Sizelan, a dentist and one of the leading men of the city, has been desorbed his family and for two weeks his whereabouts have been unknown. Dr. Sizelan had the best practice of the city and lived in one of the finest homes in Kalamazoo, which he built last year. He has three small children. Before going he stripped his office of the tools and gave a bill of sale for the furniture.

It cost a Lenawee county farmer only \$2 a box to send a "left-handed" gun to Lansing. He had \$100 in bills and \$2 in change. He noticed three strangers who seemed to notice him and, becoming alarmed, shifted his wallet from his hip pocket to one on the inside of his coat. As he boarded the train, the men crowded around him. Later investigation revealed the fact that the three men were looking for a "left-handed" gun. Then he told how he got the best of the thieves.

Nine hundred and twenty-five carloads of peaches were shipped from Grand Rapids during the season, according to figures furnished by shippers and railroad men. At the car capacity of 400 bushels this makes about 375,000 bushels. As many thousands of bushels were taken by wagon or interurban cars to the lake at Grand Rapids and shipped by water, it is probable the total crop in this district was about half a million bushels. This is about 50 per cent of the estimated crop at the opening of the season. Rains stopped the peaches from ripening and spoiled about half the crop.

Alon Joslyn, brought back to Port Huron from Washington State on a charge of wife desertion, was treated to a heavy penalty by the Circuit Court. He was required to deliver to his wife a property to the value of \$3,500, discharge a \$1,000 mortgage to which it was claimed, his wife's name had been forged, pay \$200 back taxes to clear the property and agree to pay his wife \$40 a month for maintenance of herself and five children, besides reimbursing the county to the extent of \$600 for the expense of fetching him here from the Pacific coast.

Fifteen to twenty-five years at Jackson was the sentence meted out to Jacob Klotz of Mt. Clemens, who pleaded guilty to shooting William Hale Aug. 22. Hale is now considered out of danger.

Robbers entered the dry goods and clothing store of E. I. Hewson & Son in South Haven and succeeded in getting away with about \$700 worth of fur, a heavy watch and other wearing apparel. A buggy was used to carry away the goods. Chief of Police McGregor arrested Phillard Marks of Chicago on suspicion.

Although he is 70 years old, Paul La Fournier of La Roche selected a spot under a clothe-line for chopping wood. The axe caught on the line and sank to the bone just above his forehead, rendering him unconscious. He was taken to the hospital and lost considerable blood before being found. He went to Alpena, where a physician is giving him treatment. A gash three inches long keeps him in mind of the clothe-line.

A large watch in the pocket of Sackris Turenheit saved his life. His gun exploded while he was hunting in Keweenaw county, leaving one of his hands and the right side of his head. The charge entered his right side, but was deflected by the watch.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 29, 1905.

Power through God's Spirit.—Zachariah 4:1-10.

Golden Text.—Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord, Zech. 4:6.

As we have seen, all did not go smoothly for the returned Jewish captives. When the people about them discovered that they would not join forces with them, but intended to build up a purely Jewish nation, they became angry and did all they could to hinder the work of reconstruction; which was hard enough in itself to tax all their energies.

Very soon the first enthusiasm of the Jews died out. They became discouraged and then lost interest in the work, and having been forced to stop for a time by the command of the king they were in no haste to begin again.

When a new king had come to the throne in Persia, two prophets arose in Jerusalem to urge the Jews to finish the Temple, and it took all the persuading that these prophets could do to keep heart in the people.

We see here that the building of the Temple was God's work, but many very different human agencies were employed. The Persian kings, and then the Jews took the work upon themselves. But even then the work would not have prospered but for the urgency of the prophets.

You will find it so in every good work. There is a small army of well-intentioned people willing to work for the cause, but understanding little of the difficulties and the opposition they will have to overcome. There are practical leaders to whom these people look for guidance, leaders whose attention is given to supervising and urging, and who do not take time to be discouraged. There are also rulers or persons in authority who in some cases protect and in others try to hinder the work.

Verse 1.—Zachariah received a series of eight visions, all of them for the purpose of encouraging the people who had set out to reconstruct a Jewish nation to push forward the building of the Temple. The fifth of these visions is our lesson. Fears and discouragements met the people on every hand. The work that, at a distance, had seemed easy, proved very hard. And, moreover, there was the consciousness running through all that enemies were about them and might at any time crush them and make sport of their work.

Verse 2, 3.—This vision was a parable, and its main theme or teaching is that of our Golden Text.

The candlestick which Zachariah saw would no doubt be like that which was placed in the tabernacle. It was not a candlestick in one sense of the word, but a frame of gold, bearing seven lamps or wicks with their oil supply.</

SONG OF FALL

Oh, de cohn am a wavin' fa de breeze,
An' de leifs am a-fallin' f'om de trees,
An' de moon up in de autumn sky,
Jes' looks tuh me like a punkin pie.

De yaller yams am a gittin' ripe,
An' de hunter man am a huntin' snipe,
An' de moon up in de autumn sky,
Jes' looks tuh me like a punkin pie.

Oh, Ah gits mah good ole banjo down,
An' Ah makes him make a jolly sou'n,
An' de moon up in de autumn sky,
Jes' looks tuh me like a punkin pie.

De breeze am sof' an' de sky am bright,
An' mah soul's plum full ob keen delight,
An' de moon up in de autumn sky,
Jes' looks tuh me like a punkin pie.

Oh, de oven's hot an' de sun am, too,
An' 'Tee jes' a laughin' f'om de fru',
An' de moon up in de autumn sky,
Jes' looks tuh me like a punkin pie.

—Chicago Chronicle.

The Spectral Messenger

IN a certain village a married couple go annually to a cemetery to strew flowers on a grave. This is the story that is connected with their devotion to the dead:

The night was dark and the wind howled as though it were the mingling of voices of a thousand lunatics, who, released from the body, were wild with exhilaration at their freedom.

"Louis," gasped Mrs. Baylies, "I fear I am going to die."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the husband, and, getting out of bed, he scratched a match and lighted a candle.

"Go for a doctor," gasped the wife. "And leave you here with no one but that ignorant maid? How can I?"

"You must."

Louis Baylies hurriedly got into his clothes, awakened the maid, then went to the stable, saddled his horse, mounted and rode away.

It was a good five miles to the doctor's and though the rain had ceased it had left the road hard to get over. Baylies was obliged to trust to his horse, whose eyes were far better than his master's, but the brute seemed to have difficulty in keeping the road.

At any rate he was constantly bounding in some bog beside it. Baylies encouraged him; but the man's dread that he would not bring the doctor in time—that on his return he would find his wife dead—put a tremor into his voice that was not reassuring.

The distance he traversed was unknown to him till he came to the cemetery, where he knew was half way. Then suddenly a flash of lightning—the first illumination in a night of pitchy blackness—showed him on the other side of a stone wall a tomb-



LIGHTNING SHOWED HIM A TOMBSTONE. stone on which was carved the name "Albert Seymour."

Baylies shuddered. He and Seymour had been rivals for the hand of Margaret Burns. Baylies had won, and Seymour had never been the same man afterward. Stricken with a deadly disease, he had declined treatment, averring that he wished to die. And now the woman he loved was at death's door, and the man who had won her was trying to save her.

Whether it was the blinding effect of the lightning or the horse's eyes or the fright that made him shy in the inky evening, Baylies went over it, and for him the last of consciousness was for him till the first glimmer of dawn showed him that he was lying on the grave of Albert Seymour. His horse stood on the other side of the wall, with his nose over it, looking at him. Baylies, horrified at having thus been delayed, got up, staggered to the wall and climbed over to the other side. He knew that when he had started it was long past midnight, so he supposed he might not have been lying long unconscious. At any rate, he hoped not. There was but one course for him—to go forward. One thing arrested his attention—his horse was panting; not as though he had stood waiting for his master to come to himself, but as though he had been galloping and had just stopped. But there was no time for speculation. Mounting, Baylies spurred onward and in half an hour pulled up at the doctor's door. A maid opened it and recognizing Baylies as one of her master's patients, looked at him surprised.

"The doctor?" he gasped. "Is he at home?"

"He's gone to your house, sir."

"My house? Then they have sent some one else for him?"

"Yes sir; they must have."

"But there was no one to send."

"He was a gentleman, sir, and he came on that horse. See the cut on his forehead? It is bleeding yet."

"Do you mean that you noticed this horse and know him by that cut?"

"Indeed I do, sir."

"Who rode him?"

"A tall, thin, pale gentleman with sandy hair and side whiskers, and now I remember, on his finger was a queer looking gold ring made like twisted strands."

Baylies' blood ran cold. His wife before they were married had given Albert Seymour such a ring. After her engagement with Baylies he had begged permission to keep it, and she had consented.

Without a word Baylies turned and rode back. Passing the cemetery, there was the tombstone beneath which slept the mortal part of the man he had supplanted; the man whom he firmly believed had taken up his mor-

SNARING BIRDS WITH THE ZEBU IN INDIA.



In parts of India the natives practice a peculiar method of snaring birds. A long tunnel-like net is fixed on the ground, with an approach like a small corral. One of the hunters, taking cover behind a zebu, passes along the open front of the decoy and drives the birds toward the snare. At the other end of the tunnel a second native lurks and, imitating the notes of the birds, lures them into the snare. As soon as the birds are in the net is closed by a horsehair noose and the victims are then seized. Our engraving is from the Illustrated London News.

sage and while he was unconscious carried it on its way.

Baylies had hated his rival while he lived, and since his death had not ceased to be jealous of him. But now as he looked at the inanimate marble that marked the grave of one from whom he had taken all that made life desirable, there rushed upon him a sense of the selfishness of man, the benediction of immortality.

On reaching home he found the doctor working with his wife, whom he had succeeded in bringing out of danger.

"Why did you not wait for the doctor, dear?" asked Mrs. Baylies, "and why have you been so long coming?"

Baylies stood looking from her to the doctor without reply; then he asked the latter:

"Did you see my messenger?"

"No, he had gone before I came down."

"What messenger?" asked his wife. "I met with an accident," Baylies replied, "and could not get on for a time, so I sent one."

With that he turned away and the subject was dropped.

"Had I been summoned an hour later," whispered the doctor to Baylies, "your wife would not have recovered."

—Topeka Journal.

HENRY IRVING.

Noted English Actor Whose Death Recently Occurred.

The sudden death of Henry Irving removes from the stage one of its most original, unique, enthusiastic and cultivated representatives. He was thinker and scholar as well as actor. He thoroughly believed in his calling, and no actor at any period has done more to dignify his profession or to elevate the stage than he. That he should have been honored by royalty for his work was a fitting reward, and yet probably the highest reward from his point of view was the new beauty and great improvement in stage presentation which he made and the warm appreciation with which the public regarded his efforts.

Criticism of Irving has been various, and has been largely influenced by his mannerisms of voice and gait and general personality, but if scholarship and intellect can make an actor great, then Irving must be considered one of the greatest, and worthy to be ranked with Garrick, Kemble, Kean, and other famous English actors of the past. He was not an emotional actor in any sense, and even in his most melodramatic characters he was not "sensational," never sentimental or stagey. He appealed to the heart through the brain. For more than a quarter of a century he has been England's foremost actor, and whatever opinion Americans may have had of him, certainly no European actor has ever been more cordially welcomed here, not only as actor but as gentleman and scholar.

Henry Irving was naturally a man of refined nature and high ideals, and these qualities showed themselves in everything he produced. Perhaps, indeed, he will be longest remembered not so much for what he did on the stage as for what he did for the stage. He unceasingly maintained the highest standards. He brought his artistic feeling and appreciation to the preparation of every play. It is not too much to say that he revolutionized the methods of dramatic performance and was the originator of all that carefulness of detail, historic accuracy, and beauty of setting which now characterize representations. And with all this he maintained the dignity of his profession and gave to it new meaning and strong defense whenever it was assailed. He was a kindly gentleman, a gentle scholar, an artist of lofty ideas, loftily upheld. He ennobled his calling more than it ennobled him.

—Chicago Tribune.

Ever notice this? If one thing goes right with you, something else goes wrong.



HENRY IRVING.

Popular Science.

An interesting hygrometer is made by dipping a strip of calico in a solution of one part of cobalt chloride, seventy-five of nickel oxide and twenty of gelatine in two hundred of water. The strip is green in fine weather, fading as moisture appears.

An Italian scientist has invented a novel substitute for irrigation. He uses the fruit of the Barbary fig, a fig tree which bears figs that are excellent reservoirs of moisture. In the spring the scientist digs a ditch about the foot of the tree he desires to protect from the coming drought and this ditch is filled with figs cut into thick pieces. A dense layer is made and beaten down. The mucilaginous pulp, covered with earth, stores up much moisture, which it gives off gradually, watering the tree sometimes for as long a period as four months.

The light of the firefly is believed to have an efficiency of virtually 100 per cent of the energy expended, whereas recent tests indicate that the light efficiency of the ordinary incandescent lamp is only 2.6 per cent; the rest of the energy is expended in producing heat which is not needed.

Inventors do not yet despair of success in imitating the firefly's economical method of producing an illumination. In a recent paper F. C. Caldwell says that it is well within the range of possibility that we may see the transmission of light-producing energy entirely done away with, and a return made to some form of portable lamp, consuming an exceedingly small amount of material, and producing a "cold," or firefly-like, light.

If the earth, says Prof. E. Rutherford, were supposed to have been composed, initially, of pure radium, the activity 20,000 years later would not be greater than the activity observed in pitchblende today. But, since there is no doubt that the earth's age vastly exceeds 20,000 years, it is necessary, in order to account for the existence of radium at all in the earth, to suppose that it is continuously produced from some other substance. At the present time it seems most probable that uranium is this parent substance. The observed activity in a good specimen of pitchblende is about what should be expected if the uranium contained in it spontaneously breaks up into radium. Radium itself is continuously transformed into an emanation which, in turn, is changed into other types of matter, and there is no evidence that the process is reversible.

A portable electric plant for fixing rails and packing sleepers, the invention of A. Collet, of Paris, is in use on several French railways. The apparatus runs on wheels adaptable for ordinary roads or railway tracks, and includes a twenty-five horse power engine, which is coupled by a belt to the dynamo that generates electric current. Steam is supplied by a vertical tubular boiler of a capacity of only 15½ gallons. The engine being in place, a copper circuit is carried along the permanent way three-fifths of a mile on folding ladders, and a continuous current of 220 volts is led to the track-laying machines. With two wooden men lay 10.7 yards of track in ten minutes, setting two hundred screws, this being seven times the rate by hand. The sleeper-packing tool gives four hundred strokes per minute, and enables six men to pack a sleeper in broken stone in one minute or in sand in thirty-five seconds.

Her Scheme.

"Papa says he is afraid the money you inherited from your father is tainted."

"Does he? And what am I going to do about it?"

"Well, I suggested to papa that if he'd let me marry you I'd soon put it where the taint couldn't affect you."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Name "October."

Even the young: Latin students know why October is named the eighth month; but not all of you are aware that there have been five attempts to change the name to honor Roman sovereigns. The Saxons called the month "Winterfylleth," and chose hawking as its emblematic sport.—St. Nicholas.

Alphabets.

The number of letters contained in the alphabets of the different languages is given here: Russian, 35; English, 26; French, 25; Italian, 20; Spanish, 27; German, 26; Latin, 25; Greek, 24; Arabic, 28; Persian, 32; Hebrew, 22, and Sanscrit, 44.

POLITICAL COMMENT

Postponement Not Abandonment. It is given out from Washington with an air of semi-authority that President Roosevelt will not discuss the tariff in his forthcoming message, and there is an inference implied that he has concluded there should be no revision. It is true that he has abandoned his intention of recommending a change in the Dingley schedule. The House ventures to say that it is not because he has modified his views on that subject.

As every one knows, President Roosevelt's heart is set on bringing about a reform in railroad rates. He believes religiously in a government supervision that will put an effectual check on rebates, discriminations and unreasonable charges. He knows, as every one else knows, that there is a radical defect in the present system. He knows, too, that this defect spreads to almost every branch of human activity. He thinks that he can confer a lasting benefit on the people if he can discover and apply that remedy. He looks upon the existing condition as threatening the country's prosperity, as militating against the many to the benefit of the few, even more acutely than do the inequalities of the Dingley bill.

It is the President's nature to grapple the most pressing questions first, and if he is silent on the Dingley bill in the message he is now preparing, it is because he regards the railroad rate question as paramount, and its solution most urgent. That important matter out of the way, the stand-pat policy may rest assured that he will return to the tariff question and thrust it out with all his accustomed vigor. The President is too close to the people not to know that they are demanding of the Republican party revision, and he is too well versed in commercial life not to know that this demand is both just and reasonable. As to the extent of this revision, as to how it should be brought about, these are problems a Republican Congress must determine.—Toledo Blade.

Massachusetts Republicans.

The action recently taken by the Republicans of Massachusetts in State convention is remarkable as showing the growth of tariff revision sentiment. That rock-ribbed fastness of the Home Market Club, spoke for revision and the distinguished Senator Lodge himself, hitherto a strong stand-pat, declared that the tariff schedules should be changed by the friends of protection.

It was a propitious sign, too, that the radicals, headed by the irrepressible Foss, did not insist on forcing their claims for reciprocal trade relations, but declared themselves satisfied with the concessions made by the stand-patters. It is a hopeful indication that the Republicans of the Old Bay State will go into the fight this fall united.

Both wings of the party in Massachusetts are as firm as adamant for upholding of the great principle of protection. There is an honest difference of opinion as to the extent revision should take, and happily in this respect each has met the other half way. The tariff plank fulfills this condition admirably and is in line with the conservative thought of the party.

The nomination of Curtis Guild, Jr., who is a prominent revisionist, for Governor, and the harmony that has been brought out of the controversy over the tariff, promise the Republican party in Massachusetts a victory of the good old-fashioned kind.—Toledo Blade.

How It Happened.

The value of general exports was heavier for June than the months before, which shows a much larger foreign demand, and contradicts the fears of the Free-Traders that this country is losing its foreign trade because of the Protective Tariff. The value of breadstuffs exported in the last June was much over \$2,000,000 more than in June of last year. There is still another point of importance to the labor of this country shown in the report, and it is that with the short wheat crop of last year there was a much smaller export of wheat and the figures for flour sent abroad remained nearly the same as the year before. That was caused by the importation of more Canadian wheat, which was made into flour by American workers, for wages, and then sold outside the country. That happened under the Republican policy of business for Americans, capitalists as well as workers.—Worcester "Telegraph."

The Logic of Facts.

In short, the exports of manufactured goods under the Dingley law, which free-traders claim would injure our export trade, are just double what they were under a Democratic tariff designed for the express purpose of our export trade, according to the accepted logic of the free-trade-tariff-reform school.

This demonstrates the trouble with free trade and tariff reform arguments. They are all right for closet purposes; but the irresistible logic of facts persists in proving the precise contrary to the closest deductions. Nevertheless, it is to be expected that the Democratic free traders and their tariff reform allies will persist in their claim that the present tariff law is bad for expansion of foreign trade—not just now, maybe, but at some time in the future it will work out that way. It has expanded our exports steadily for nine years, but that does not prove anything to the free trader.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

No Hurry.

The New York "Staats-Zeitung," the most influential German American paper in the Atlantic Coast States, hears from its Berlin correspondent that the German government is disposed to extend the present tariff arrangement with the United States beyond March 1, 1906, when the new general tariff law will go into effect in the Kaiser's dominions. It is said that the Berlin government will continue the present tariff provisions without change, as far as they concern the United States, for an indefinite period in order to allow this country ample time to arrange its tariff schedules so as to take advantage of the new Tautonic law.

There is little doubt that the "Staats-Zeitung's" information is correct; far more correct than that of Gustav H. Schwab, who is trying to make the commercial organizations believe that our exports to Germany will fall off to little or nothing if we don't hurry up and show the white flag. There is no cause for hurry. Germany will give the United States an indefinite period of time, all the time it wants, to decide whether or not to go into a reciprocity dickering. It may be for years, and it may be forever.—American Economist.

Many Objections.

Commercial reciprocity sounds well but it is usually open to many objections. It violates the principle that a protective tariff to be justifiable must be for all alike, and it invites competitive aggression by helping to reward it. It also grants favors to the less friendly which to the more friendly are denied. Germany imposes a high duty on American products and therefore gets a special rate on certain things it sells in the American market. Great Britain admits American merchandise free, and is therefore debarricaded from sharing in the concession which Germany enjoys. That is how the principle of reciprocity works out, and there is no need to direct attention to the inequity of the result.

There will probably be no reciprocity treaty with Germany. How far the discrimination to be practiced under the new tariff will injuriously affect the United States remains to be seen. Possibly it will not do so to any considerable extent. Should the contrary happen and should it become necessary for this country to protect itself, a special schedule for the benefit of German imports can easily be prepared, as was done recently in Canada, with consequences which led the Germans to regret they ever began the scrap.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Help from the South.

From the Southern States comes the promise of help in maintaining tariff stability. What time the tariff revision and reciprocity elements of the Republican party in Massachusetts and other States are bending their energies toward the demoralization of the prosperity producing system which is the outgrowth of the "cardinal principle" of Republicanism, the Democrats of the solid South are veering away from free trade—the "cardinal principle of Democracy." There are numerous indications of a determination on the part of Southern Congressmen to withhold their support from the movement to force upon the Fifteenth Congress the revision of the tariff. Representative Lester of Georgia, who is entering upon his ninth term as member of Congress from the Savannah district, expresses the opinion that Southern Democrats will hereafter be slow in favoring tariff revision downward, and that there will be no tariff legislation during the coming winter. The situation seems to be that while the South is not actively and openly for protection its industries are too largely the gainers through protection to warrant any interference with that policy. It is a healthy and encouraging sign.—American Economist.

To Nullify Highest Law.

Hoke Smith, who during Grover Cleveland's first administration, deprived so many old soldiers of their pensions, aspires to be Governor of Georgia. Notwithstanding the Democratic State primaries do not occur until July 15, 1906, there are five pronounced candidates for the gubernatorial office in the field, all of whom are making campaigns on "State issues."

Hoke Smith's issues are disfranchisement of the negro and State ownership of railroad property.

The negro is not allowed to vote in Georgia now. This is effected not by disfranchisement, but by the institution of Democratic white primaries, which control the elections. Theoretically negroes who have paid their poll tax can vote as freely as white men. However, except at Presidential elections, there are scarcely any negroes who do vote. Hoke Smith proposes that the negro shall be disfranchised out and out by a constitutional amendment similar to those of other Southern States. This is a State question that is national in its scope, just as the tariff and railroad rate questions are national.

Cowardice.

If there is anything despicable in manhood it is that element which runs when the first threat of a charge reaches its ears. We refer to the people now crying for free-trade, free-trade, reciprocity and other kindred schemes for opening our home market to the cheap producer of Europe because Germany and a few other countries have declared they will scrap us commercially if we don't. Great Caesar! are we cowards? It looks like some of these think we are! But we are not. It will be found that our policy, which is purely American, was made for Americans and is not for Europe. We are for the American laborer, producer, manufacturer. The rest can go hang.—Salem (Ore.) "Statesman."

If Left to Farmers.

If left to farmers, the present tariff schedules would not be touched. But it is easy to guess what will happen if the importers, who sit by the roadside and take toll, are to decide the tariff policy of the United States.—Burlington "Hawkeye."



Farming is poor business when the farming is poor.

But few plants will thrive in a wet soil. A good drain is sometimes better than manure.

A cow unused to linseed meal, it is said, will increase her milk two quarts a day if fed it.

In three years the progeny of a pair of rats, under favorable conditions, will number 1,000.

Women seem better adapted than men for some of the work connected with the home dairy.

Sunflower seed produces oil of an excellent quality, and is said to be good feed for both poultry and sheep.

A hen will often be made to lay a soft-shelled egg by falling from a perch, or by being chased about by a dog.

It is the vigor and not the size of the seed potato that determines the size of the product and the amount of the crop.

Good care prevents disease in the case of all animals. The troubles to which they are subject are due in nearly all cases to improper treatment.

A good hen will lay at least a hundred eggs every year that may be sold. There ought to be money in the chicken business, and yet how many have failed at it?

Watch currant bushes for San Jose scale. Scrape the bark, if the scale has arrived, and apply sulphur lime mixture. Do not let the scale winter on the bushes, as it will finish the plants before spring.

Don't force moulting. Nature will provide for it when the time comes. This thing of starving poultry for a long time and then feeding them highly nutritious food that they may be made to grow a new crop of feathers is all nonsense.

With regard to hens which regularly and systematically lay soft-shelled eggs, it is generally found that they belong to the very prolific varieties, for it is rarely that a hen belonging to the Asiatic breeds suffers from this complaint or habit.

The usual practice of cleaning off the droppings boards, and storing the droppings in barrels, is wasteful from the fact that when so put together it heats quickly and gives off its nitrogen, the element which gives it its peculiar value as a fertilizer.

Two principal causes may be assigned why some hens lay eggs with soft shells. Internal weakness is generally caused by too rapid production, or something may be wrong with the feeding, by reason of which the bird gets an insufficient supply of lime for shell formation.

One of the best poultry foods for inducing egg production is cow peas. They may be fed whole to adult stock or cracked for chicks. They are highly nitrogenous and are superior to corn or wheat. Another excellent poultry food is rape, which may be grown on all kinds of soil.

When it is desired to cut two or more crops of grass from a field the grass should be cut before the seed heads form, as the grass has performed its mission when it has seeded; hence, if the first cutting is deferred until the seed is ripe, there will be no second crop of importance. Such crops as Hungarian grass or alfalfa may be cut about every five weeks.

What a boon it will be to shiftless farmers if it shall prove true, as recently reported, that a Hungarian chemist has discovered a liquid which will prevent the oxidation of everything that has been immersed in it. Then the farmer can dip his tools in it and leave them out in the rain as frequently as he chooses without injury. The new liquid is said not only to prevent rust and decay, but to harden wood and brick. Wood, after being properly treated in it, becomes absolutely waterproof. Fuller details concerning the qualities of zorene, as the liquid is called, will be awaited with interest.

The Butter Ery.

A yellowish tinge in the skin is considered a point of great importance in Jersey cattle. How much foundation there may be for it has never been satisfactorily determined, but there is an impression among certain breeders that the presence of an orange circle around the eye is indicative of the ability of the cow possessing it to not only produce a great yield of butter, but give butter of good quality and the highest flavor.

The Squash Beetle.

In regard to remedies for the squash beetle, some growers intimately mix a teaspoonful each of kerosene and spirit of turpentine with half a gallon of finely-ground land plaster, scattering a small quantity of the mixture around each plant or over the hill. While this method may cause the bugs to leave for awhile, yet it does not destroy them, simply sending them to other plants. The object should be to destroy as many as possible, as well as to get rid of them by any method.

Fattening Hogs.

Corn will fatten a hog quickly, but if weight is desired, and a carcass containing both lean and fat is preferred, the use of food containing more protein than is found in corn will enable the farmer to produce a certain weight of pork on a variety as cheaply as on corn, though less fat.

Garlic-Tainted Milk.

A dairymen states that he was troubled with the smell of garlic or wild onions in the milk from his cows. To obviate this he put the cows in the stable about three o'clock each afternoon, and fed them on hay, giving them their grain as usual. The result was all that he anticipated. A rest of three hours allowed the odor to pass off in the other secretions, though previously it very strongly flavored both the milk and butter. The same course would probably be of advantage when the milk has the odor of other weeds in the pasture.

Crops that Pay Best.

Small crops can be made to combine many advantages. Some poultrymen grow plums in the poultry yards and also keep bees. Others grow early vegetables under glass and also grow two or three crops in the open ground. One gardener near Philadelphia makes a large profit of four acres, on which he grows only four beans. Another makes pens a specialty, following the pens with late cabbage. To attempt to "farm" four acres in the usual way, with wheat, corn, oats, etc., would cause bankruptcy. The crops that pay best are those that require the most hand labor.

Grass for Stock Feed.

Some grasses have harsh herbage, the outer cells of the leaves and stems containing too much silica. This substance is not needed by animals, and when abundant is not acceptable to them. Other grasses have a covering of hairs, either short and sharp, or long and silky. These hairs are not easily digested, and are disagreeable to the animal. Such grasses are to be avoided. A comparatively smooth grass, with no tendency to secrete too much silica, is the best, so far as texture is concerned. An English authority sums up the desirable qualities in a forage grass as follows: The grasses whose leaves exhibit a fine grain, are developed without much woolly fiber and are sweet at the nodes (joints) will be of the highest feeding character.

Keeping Honey.

When it is intended to keep honey for household use there is no necessity to bottle it off in small bottles, a large crockware jar being about as good a vessel as any to keep the honey in until wanted. It is popularly supposed that after the hive has been packed and quilted in readiness to meet the winter the bee-keeper must perforce remain idle until the spring again comes round, but if the bee-keeper so wishes he need never be at a loss for something to do. For one thing, all the section crates and holders need to be thoroughly gone over, not only scrubbing, scraping, and cleaning, but also doing any repairs that may be deemed necessary. After this the way to do is to wrap them up in old newspapers, which keeps them clean and free from cobwebs until again wanted for use.

Feed and Bedding for Horses.

The litter for horses should be cut in two-inch lengths, as it makes better bedding and manure than long litter. Make it under the manger in the daytime, so that it may be kept clean. Salt is a great essential for the horse; in fact, he cannot do without it; give him a little twice a week. Do not feed horses much corn in summer, as it is very heating. A mixture of ground oats and corn is excellent for them. The giving of water to horses is very carefully attended to; it should always be given before feeding, that it may not wash the feed along with it. A crop of carrots ground and fed to the horses will always make a profitable investment. It is poor policy to stint work horses, as they should be in the best of flesh for the spring and summer work, and flesh cannot be put on as easily as it can be kept on. Oats ought to be soaked before feeding them to old horses.

Three Acres and a Cow.

The term "three acres and a cow," which was at one time quite prominent in English farm discussions, was originally suggested as a remedy for the lack of employment among mechanics and laborers. The idea was that if each workman could secure possession of a small place, he would become, in a measure, independent during a period of hard times. The actual suggestion was three and one-quarter acres, the one-fourth acre to be devoted to an orchard in which the cow could graze occasionally. The rest of the land he desired to devote as follows: Potatoes, one-half acre; turnips, one-fourth acre; winter vetch, one-half acre; spring vetch, one-fourth acre; barley, wheat or oats, three-fourths acre; clover and grass, three-fourths acre. He estimated that the product of this land would be worth about one hundred dollars, and would keep the occupier above actual want.

Crawford Avalanche.

Published by J. W. Colbeck, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.00
Six Months .50
Three Months .25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

The Grange.

The joint meeting of Crawford and Maple Forest Granges last Saturday at the hall of the former in this village was a very successful and pleasant affair in every way, despite the fact that Maple Forest did not send over as large a representation as was expected.

The dinner tables seated some fifty-four members of both granges and were loaded down with all the good things the farmer has raised this season—one of the most successful and prosperous the farmers of the county have ever known. Everybody had brought appetites as well as eatables, and when adjournment was taken to the hall it was with a knowledge that as good vegetables, fruit, cakes, pump, in pies, spring chickens and other good things are raised in old Crawford county as any decent white man could ask for, despite the fact that a few people would like to turn it over to the State Forestry Commission to be put back into pine forests.

The session of the granges was an unusually long and interesting one. The lecture hour topic was on the care of our crops for winter, and although the care of potatoes and root crops monopolized most of the discussion it was a very interesting one.

Three candidates were balloted on and given degrees and the grange goat proved himself up to his usual standard for good work.

There is no doubt about the good accomplished by the meeting and it was the general wish of all present that many such meetings may be held during the coming season when more of the members can get away from potato digging and field work and all take a hand in making our county granges what they should be—the center of interest for the farmers of the county and a stronger factor in its agricultural development and progress.

Johannesburg Correspondence.

Sunshine, rain and snow mixed, has been the condition of the weather the past four days.

Mr. Andrew Peterson of Grayling was up on business one day last week. Train was late so Andrew said, How do you do and good bye.

Pingell Bros thrashed over sixteen hundred bushels of oats for the Johannesburg Mfg. Co. from a small field south of the village. Farming pays in this locality.

Mrs. Sleight entertained her sister Miss Daisy Havens, also Miss Etta Duysse of Grayling a few days last week.

T. Sheridan, our successful farmer doing over twenty-one hundred bushels of potatoes from seven acres of land. How is that for Northern Michigan.

M. Charles Marvin, M. C. freight agent at Grayling came up on important business last Saturday. He remained over Sunday and went home on the flyer Monday.

The Physicians Convention which was to have been held at this place on Wednesday of last week failed to materialize, but what was the M. D. loss was the gain of those who were invited to the banquet in the evening, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Knapp, and who did ample justice to the viands prepared for the occasion. The tables were loaded with delicacies and the chickens were too numerous to mention. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Michelson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dudd, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Claggett, Mr. and Mrs. N. Soderburg, Dr. Cornell of Lewiston and Miss Lou Williams and Mrs. Thomas Walking of Grayling. The evening was spent socially, and declared by all present the event of the season.

The Johannesburg Mfg. Co. loaded a carload of potatoes on the McGraw branch last week.

Farmers are bringing in potatoes now, as J. W. Colbeck is buying and shipping for a Clifford firm. They go to Virginia. Southern people know where to get good murrphy's.

Miss Lou Williams the popular milliner of Grayling came up last week with a nice display of millinery. The ladies of Johannesburg were delighted with her coming, but the pockets of the men were just a little poorer when she left. The ladies say come again.

Mr. Wm. McCullough, accompanied by his son George, came up this way last week looking for a stray horse which they found at New Toledo. They drove up via Gaylord, remained here over night, and returned home via Lovells.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Franklin have moved into the house lately vacated by Mr. Fred Larson on Maple street.

Our genial agent Mr. J. D. McIntosh smiles once more, as his family have arrived, and he is now domiciled in the residence vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin.

Mr. Wm. McKenna, of Yale, Mich., our former druggist came up last

Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.

A SPECIAL CATALOGUE

Color Plates, of

Carpets, Linoleums, RUGS, etc.

BUYING CARPETS AND RUGS by mail heretofore has been a rather unsatisfactory proposition as it is hard for one to form a proper conception of patterns and colors from type description or black and white illustrations. But we have just published a catalogue from which you can select Carpets and Rugs just as easily and satisfactorily as if the goods were right before your eyes. The designs and coloring are accurately reproduced in this book by photography, engraving and high art color printing. None but standard makes and all are the very latest patterns produced for this season's trade.

Carpets from 25c up to \$2.00 per yard.

Room Size Rugs from \$13.50 to \$47.50.

We buy direct from the mills in great quantities and by thus eliminating the usual wholesalers' and jobbers' profit, we can save you considerable money on whatever you buy from us in these lines.

Freight charges prepaid on purchases of \$5 or more.

This catalogue of carpets and rugs, although one of the most costly books of the kind ever issued, will be sent absolutely free of charge to all prospective buyers who promptly send us their names and addresses.

PARDRIDGE & BLACKWELL,

Michigan's Greatest Store,

Detroit, Mich.

HO, for a SCHOOL BAG

100 School Bags FREE 100 School Bags

If you are already using "Sleepy Eye" Flour, we need not offer you a premium to induce you to buy another sack, but to induce those who have never used it—

A HANDY SCHOOL BAG FREE

with every sack of Prize-Winning "SLEEPY EYE" FLOUR, as long as the hundred last.



COME QUICKLY.
CONNINE & CO.

THAT "SLEEPY EYE" FLOUR
Won Grand Prize, World's Fair, St. Louis.

week for a few weeks hunting and a good time.

Miss Cora Vandewater spent Sunday with Grayling friends.

Pingell Bros. lost a valuable horse last Sunday.

UNCLE JOSE.

Frederic Correspondence.

C. H. O'Neil is in attendance on Mr. Ward at Waters, who suffered a compound fracture of an arm, his life being saved by the adroitness of his fellow workmen, who cast off the belt of the machine.

The party who took Wm. Wallace's satchel from J. Smith's saloon, and pawned it at B. J. Callahan's for a quart of whisky, wants to be careful in the future, as he is known.

Mr. Rhine and wife have moved back to Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Brown of Deward now occupies S. Yates new house.

An infant child of Chas. Wilber died Saturday morning.

Mrs. S. Yates is on an extended visit at Flushing and other points.

All persons wanting lost or hard coal will do well to leave their orders with E. McCracken.

The church ladies served supper last Friday and Saturday, which was profitable to their pastor.

Mrs. Stewell is in Mancelona this

week, doing the stocking business.

Mrs. Inglis visited over Sunday at her old home in Sterling.

F. Trudeau will be up in a few days having been confined to his room with typhoid fever.

Some of our townspeople will take Horace Greeley's advice and go west this week.

The Commercial House is without a landlord, and is closed to the public at present.

Farmers' Institutes.

One-day Farmer Institutes for Crawford County will be held on the following dates and places:

South Branch—T. P. Scott Schoolhouse, Nov. 11.

Beaver Creek—H. Benedict Schoolhouse, Nov. 13.

Maple Forest—Eli Forbush Schoolhouse, Nov. 14.

Grayling—Feldhauser Schoolhouse, Nov. 15.

Judges—Judge's Schoolhouse, Nov. 16.

Speaker: P. B. Reynolds, Owosso.

TOPICS:

1. The Home Dairy.

2. Keeping up the Fertility of Soil.

3. Sheep Feeding and Breeding.

4. Feeding Beef Cattle.

5. Good Roads.

Fifty Years the Standard

PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder
Made From Grapes
No Alum

New Music.

We have just placed in stock a fine assortment of new Songs, Waltzes and Two-steps, all sold at half price, 25c each.

Central Drug Store.

The BEST That MONEY

CAN BUY.

For neat fit and good workmanship the

Peerless Shirts

And Peerless Pants

defy competition. All garments warranted not to rip. Established 1874. That's all. On sale by the

Grayling Mercantile Co.

Don't Neglect!
Gents—When you want a new Fall Suit, see the new, up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest wares and fabrics for Ladies' High Class Tailored Suits, on view at
'Mahon's Tailoring Establishment,'
Coupil Building.
Opposite McKay's Hotel

Notice of Application

FOR PERMISSION TO CONSTRUCT A DAM
ACROSS THE MANISTEE RIVER IN
WEXFORD COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Wexford, state of Michigan, at an adjourned meeting thereof to be held at the Court House in the city of Cadillac in said county, on the fifteenth (15th) day of November, 1905, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by William Douglas, praying for authority and permission to construct, operate and maintain a dam over and across the Manistee River in said county, to be located upon the Northern quarter of section thirty-one (31), Township Twenty-four (24) North, Range Eleven (11) West, for the purpose of developing and using the water power of said river for filling, factory, and other purposes. Said dam will be approximately 45 feet long on surface of water in pond, 176 feet over all, 45 feet below the surface to 5 feet above level of water in pond, from 16 to 20 feet wide on bottom, and from 16 to 20 feet wide on top, and will be constructed of piles, sheet piers, timber, plank, cement, concrete, stone, steel, iron and earth work in the manner indicated and shown by the description, map, plans and drawings now on file at the County Clerk's office in said county; there will be six openings in the dam for waste water 16 feet wide and 10 feet below surface of water; one log chute with a clear opening of not less than 6 feet wide by 6 feet deep built of timber, and a boom in pond above to guide logs to its upper end; this log chute will be so constructed that it can be converted into a fish ladder when not used for logs.

Said petition, description, maps, plans and drawings, giving a full and particular description of said dam, are on file with said County Clerk and can be seen at his office in said city of Cadillac, or at the office of the Manistee Engineering Company, No. 300 River St., Manistee, Michigan.

Dated October 10th, 1905.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS,
Petitioner.

Manistee, Mich.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,
Furnishing Goods,
Groceries, Shoes,
Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in

Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath,
Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and
Building Material of every kind.

Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of
your products and profit
thereby.

Circuit Court Assignments.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
34th Judicial Circuit.

Pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, I do hereby appoint the times of holding the several terms of the Circuit Court in the several counties of the 34th Judicial Circuit for the years commencing January first A. D. 1906, as follows:
Arenac County—Second Mondays in February, June and October.
Crawford County—Second Mondays in January, May and September.
Gladwin County—First Mondays in February, June and October.
Ogemaw County—Third Mondays in February, June and October.
Ontonagon County—Third Mondays in January, May and September.
Roscommon County—First Mondays in January May and September.

NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
The Circuit Court for the
County of Crawford.
In Chancery.

John Roof, Complainant

vs.

Caroline Beck Roof, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling in said county, on the fourteenth day of October A. D. 1905. In this cause it appears from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Caroline Beck Roof is not a resident of the state of Michigan but resides in the state of Ohio. On motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Caroline Beck Roof cause her appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said Lydia M. Brot, defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above described for her appearance.

NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER,
Solicitor for Complainant. oc19-7

New Cure For Cancer.

All surface cancers are now known to be curable, by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Jas. Walters, of Dunfield, Va., writes: "I had a cancer on my lip for years, that seemed incurable, till Bucklen's Arnica Salve healed it, and now it is perfectly well. Guaranteed cure for cuts and burns. 25c at Pharmacies or drug store."

J. A. Leighton, M. D.

OFFICE WORK ONLY.
2d floor of Avalanche Building,
Grayling, Mich.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Circuit Court for the County
of Crawford.
In Chancery.

Sylvester B. Brot,

Complainant,

vs.

Lydia M. Brot,

Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling in said county, on the 25th day of September A. D. 1905. In this cause it appears from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Lydia M. Brot, is not a resident of the state of Michigan but resides in the state of Ohio. On motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Lydia M. Brot, cause her appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said Lydia M. Brot, defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above described for her appearance.

NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER,
Solicitor for Complainant. oc12-7w

Notice of Attachment.

The Farmer's Bank, a corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Thorwald Hanson, Defendant.

In Attachment.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1905, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford, at the suit of The Farmer's Bank, of Mason, Michigan, a corporation, organized under the laws of the state of Michigan, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, money and effects of Thorwald Hanson, the defendant above named, for the sum of two hundred eighteen and four hundredths dollars (\$218.04) which said writ was returnable on the third day of October A. D. 1905.

L. B. McARTHUR,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Business Address: Mason, Mich.
oct12-7

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of
Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good
suit for Fall and
Winter, just drop
in and see me.
Satisfaction
guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon

Grayling, Mich.

McMILLAN'S Restaurant

And Ice Cream Parlor.

(Next door to Jorgenson's store.)

Meals at all hours. Short order work a specialty. Fresh Bread, Cake, Pies. Office for long distance telephone.

A. J. Smith.

Veterinary Surgeon

Gaylord, Mich.

Will answer professional calls from Grayling. Phone 31, G. H.

The Old Reliable

BARBER SHOP

SCOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.

Agency for Robertsons' Laundry.

Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREIPKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, DAY CITY.

The McKAY HOUSE,

A. Pearsall, Propr.

Rate . . . \$1.00 Per Day

Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1905.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand and time, as follows:

11:00 am	1:35 pm	201	1:40 pm	4
10:35 am	12:15 pm	159	2:10 pm	5
8:15 am	4:15 am	99		
6:30 am	4:35 pm	97	8:30 am	6
ARR	LV.		ARR	
5:15 pm	2:10 pm	206	2:05 pm	11
3:30 am	12:49 am	202	12:44 am	10
		158	10:15 pm	6
9:45 am	7:10 am	90		
		98	4:00 pm	6

Lewiston, Grayling.

ARR.

7:55am

LV.

6:30am

Grayling, Lewiston.

ARR.

7:55am

LV.

6:00am

Grayling, Joh'burg.

ARR.

7:50am

LV.

1:40am

Grayling, Joh'burg.

ARR.

7:50am

LV.

1:40am

Grayling, Lewiston.

ARR.

7:50am

LV.

6:00am

Grayling, Lewiston.

ARR.

7:50am

LV.

6:00am

Grayling, Lewiston.

ARR.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

E. S. Specials. J. W. Sorenson.

Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

Headquarters for smokers articles. J. W. SORENSON.

Subscribe and pay for the Avalanche. Only \$1.00 a year.

For fresh butter and eggs call at Metcalf's Market.

P. McMillan made a business trip to Bay City, last week.

A girl at Fairbotham's, and Wm's broad smile is still broader.

Miss Cora Vandewater, of Johannesburg, was in town over Sunday.

Leave your orders for fall and winter fruit at Metcalf's meat market.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Rev. H. A. Sheldon is in Maple Forest this week, buying a carload of potatoes.

Mrs. L. T. Tower has returned from an extended visit in the southern part of the state.

Miss Claire Redhead, of Judges, is visiting friends in the village for a week or two.

R. McElroy went with his sister to her home in Ann Arbor, last week, to visit with old friends.

Ask for F. S. Specials next time you visit our furniture store.

J. W. SORENSON.

Remember the first number of the high school lecture course, a week from tonight, "Frank Gamell."

I have a nice two-year-old heifer, in calf, and a six-months old heifer calf for sale, at a bargain.

HEMMING PETERSON.

DIED—In Frederic, Oct. 11, Eugene Forest, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barber, age one year and 18 days.

The ground was white with snow for a few hours, last Saturday morning, giving us just a taste of what is to come.

McCallamore Brothers have bought the Dean residence and three lots in the north part of the village. A desirable property.

A. E. Newman and "Burt" were doing the surveying act over a large tract of land west of Otsego Lake, for Fred Smith last week.

Charles Stanard has brought a white Vilmorin sugar beet, which weighed 11½ pounds, grown in the worthless Grayling sand.

Henry Moon brought in a sample of his white dent corn, of which he has four hundred bushels. If any one has any better we would like to see it.

Nela P. Larson was made glad last week by the arrival of his brother from the Fatherland, whom he had not seen since he was seven years of age.

All of our citizens are pleased to see the electric lights again burning in the street. They are giving good satisfaction and are rightly deemed a necessity.

Mrs. G. L. Alexander is the delegate from here to the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, in session at Kalamazoo this week. She is expected home today.

Mrs. Lizzie Foley, formerly Bradley was up from their Oacoda home last week, on a business trip. Like every body else she reports a prosperous year for farmers.

Smokers, look in our show windows when you pass by and see our new line of French Briar and Merchaum pipes, cigar holders, etc. We have them at all prices.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

J. W. Osborne is somewhere in the wilds of Nevada. We do not know whether he is doing the "Teddy" act with bear, tiger and other varmints, or looking for a farm. He will tell when he returns.

The contract of furnishing the heating apparatus for the addition to the school house has been let to Wilson & Walker of Bay City, at \$395.00. The contract for the plumbing work was awarded to the Ideal Plumbing Co., of Bay City at \$735.00.

Farmers in every part of the county should make a business of attending the one day Farmers Institute to be held next month in their neighborhoods, and then come here and make the roundup a hummer. See dates in another column.

CARD OF THANKS.

It being impossible to meet each of our friends, we desire in this to express to all our sincere thanks, and appreciation of the many and constant acts of kindness and words of sympathy during the long illness of our wife and mother, and at the final obsequies, with the fervent prayer, that each may find in their hour of sorrow, which must come, such as have we, and the comfort given by their acts.

E. H. WAINWRIGHT, and family.

The Good Fellowship Club have received their books for this winter's study, and will hold their first meeting the first of November.

We here that there is a new boy living at N. P. Olson's. We could not before decide what gave "Nela" the new smile. Yea we smoke some times. Thank you.

H. A. Bauman has resigned his position on the school board and Marjua Hanson is appointed in his place. Mr. Bauman is engaged in lumbering operations near Ontonagon in the Upper Peninsula, and expects to be absent most of the winter.

F. L. Michelson and wife came down from Johannesburg Saturday, for Sunday in the old home. Of course the boy came to take care of them, and he let Frank go to Bay City alone, Monday, while he cared for his mother and grandfather here.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our most sincere thanks to all our friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the illness, death and burial of our beloved child.

MR. AND MRS. C. S. BARBER.

Rebecca Lodge gave the brothers of Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. a pleasant surprise at the close of their regular meeting, Tuesday evening, by capturing the whole outfit and leading them to a banquet fit for kings. About 60 enjoyed the feast and social entertainment.

A Kansas paper says the inventor of a new feeding bottle for infants sent out the following among his directions for using. When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under the hydrant. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled.

John M. Smith of South Branch, was in town the last of the week with nearly a hundred pounds of butter. He reports every body in that part of the county happy, with large crops of corn, buckwheat and clover seed, and all through threshing. Clover seed yielded from five to eight bushels to the acre.

Miss Gladys Winchell, who formerly lived at Roscommon with her brother-in-law, A. T. McMillen, and who was being educated at the Ferris Institute in Big Rapids by James H. Sly of Roscommon, committed suicide in her room last Friday. No cause is assigned for the act.

Evangelist E. E. Wood and wife, of Ionia, Mich., are coming to assist Rev. S. T. Shirely, pastor of the Apostolic Holiness Church of Maple Forest with a revival meeting, date Nov. 18th to Dec. 3d inclusive. A fourfold gospel will be preached: Regeneration for Sinners; Sanctification for Believers; Divine Healing for the Sick; The second coming of Jesus. All are invited to come.

DIED—At her residence, in this village, Thursday, October 19th, Matilda Dean-Wainwright, wife of Edgar H. Wainwright, aged 60 years. Another of our pioneers has gone to her eternal rest, after months of intense suffering, only made endurable by all that loving hearts and hands could do for her relief, and an unflinching faith in Him, "Who doeth all things well." Mrs. Wainwright was born in the province of Ontario, where she lived until in her nineteenth year. She went with friends to Venango Co., Pennsylvania where in 1871 she was married, and where they resided for five years. In 1876 they moved to Canada, near the home of her childhood, and remained there for two years, and came to this country, where they have since resided. Of the seven children born to them but three are living, Fred, a foreman on the M. C. R. R., Edna and Edith, whose home is here. One sleeps in Pennsylvania, and three in Elmwood now beside their mother. A faithful wife and home-maker, a loving mother, a constant friend, whose life was devoted to her home and all that pertains to the good of those about her, has gone to hear the Voice say, "Well done." The funeral services Sunday morning were conducted at the home by Rev. L. Pillemer, with darkest clouds obscuring the sun, and falling rain, both typical of the grief and tears of the sorrowing friends, after which the sad cortege moved to Elmwood cemetery, where the casket, buried in fairest flowers, was placed upon the bearers, to be lowered to its final resting place, and even as it started the sun burst forth in all its brightness, and we could but think it typical of the entrance of the loved one into the brighter realms of paradise.

Plans to Get Rich

are often frustrated by sudden breakdown, due to dyspepsia or constipation. Brace up and take Dr. King's new Life Pills. They take out the materials which are clogging your energies, and give you a new start. Cure headache and dizziness too. At Fournier's drug store; 25c., guaranteed.

THE ONLY DETROIT MORNING NEWSPAPER.

The Detroit Free Press is now the only exclusive morning newspaper published in Detroit. It is constantly improving: If you want all the news of the world, take The Free Press. The circulation of this great newspaper has increased wonderfully during the past three months, which shows, conclusively, that the people of Michigan appreciate the efforts of the new management in making a good newspaper. Every department is up-to-date. The Big Sunday Free Press has no equal.

High School Notes.

The high school have taken upon themselves the work of conducting a first-class high price lecture course. They do this feeling confident that the people of Grayling will stand by them. Indeed it will be very essential for every one in our little city to put his shoulder to the wheel and shove. The course consist of four musical numbers and one lecture. There is not a single cheap number on the list. The first one, "Frank Gamell," is the only number costing less than sixty dollars. The entire course costs us three hundred dollars besides the cost for the opera house. The season tickets are now on sale and are selling for one dollar and fifty cents. This can be reserved by paying fifteen cents for each attraction. The price of single admission tickets will be fifty cents. If we can make good in this venture, we promise another equally as good for next year. When the solicitors call on you do not put them off, as we are anxious to see just where we are at. The first number is an illustrated lecture, "The American Boy," by Frank Gamell, Thursday, Nov. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last week the following resolution was passed: All students from the high school before diplomas are granted will be expected to pass the examination given to aspirants for 3d grade teachers certificates. The studies exempted are: Theory and Art, School Law and the State Manual.

Katie Bates is again in school, after a few days illness.

Emier Rasmussen and Emil Hanson took in the excursion to Chicago.

The class in solid geometry will devote about two weeks to originals before taking the examination for final credits.

Mr. Bradley has just finished reading the new book, "In the Line," by the author of "Following the Ball."

Heavy canoodling is heard daily at our south windows.

Don't Borrow Trouble.

It is a bad habit to borrow anything, but the worst thing you can possibly borrow, is trouble. When sick, sore, heavy, weary and worn-out by the pains and poisons of dyspepsia, biliousness, Bright's disease, and similar internal disorders, don't sit down and brood over your symptoms, but fly for relief to Electric Bitters. Here you will find sure and permanent forgetfulness of all troubles, and your body will not be burdened by a load of debt disease. At Fournier's drug store. Price 50c. Guaranteed.

James E. Ballard came up from Tawas, Saturday, and stayed with the family till Tuesday. He is employed on the HERRALD, by Len Patterson, and reports prosperity in the office, which is good news for their friends here.

Fall of Tragic Meaning

are these lines from J. H. Simmons, of Casey, Ia. Think what might have resulted from his remark, "I had not taken the medicine about which he writes: 'I had a fearful cough, that disturbed my night's rest. I tried everything, but nothing would relieve it, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which completely cured me.' Instantly relieved and permanently cured all throat and lung diseases; prevents grip and pneumonia. At L. Fournier's drug store; guaranteed, 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Estrays.

A number of my cattle have strayed from my Rancho. They are all Hereford, white faced two year old. Any one who will secure any of them, and notify me at Roscommon, will receive reward. O. F. BARNES.

Royal Baking Powder

is made of Grape Cream of Tartar.

Absolutely Pure.

Makes the food more Wholesome and Delicious.

Iron-Ox Tablets

Office and shop men, who are confined too closely to work, and eat irregularly, are nearly always troubled with constipation and bowel trouble. The results are chronic kidney, liver and nerve trouble.

Iron-Ox Tablets cure all the stomach and bowel difficulties and keep the sluggish liver from neglecting its duty.

At Fournier's drug store; 25c., guaranteed. For sale and recommended by L. Fournier.

Thank You.

This store tenders its sincere thanks to those who to any degree contributed to its success up to the present time. I am grateful for the recognition which our efforts to please have developed. We diligently strove to give a courteous service, to treat all alike all the time, and to handle nothing but the purest and very best of eatables.

If your experience here have been pleasant and profitable we have succeeded and are content, and we only ask you to come again.

Respectfully Yours

H. PETERSEN,
The New Store.

There is no

FRAUD

In KARPEN LEATHER FURNITURE.

Karpen Furniture has been manufactured and sold for 25 years, and has earned the reputation of being the best upholstered furniture in the United States. Every piece guaranteed. Special Sale during November.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

BLOOD POISON

On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted, so while it may not be a crime to have the disease, it is a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, thickening of the skin, eruptions or blotches, ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, falling out of hair, disordered stomach, and a general derangement of the system. If you have any of these symptoms don't neglect yourself. You have no time to lose. Beware of "old fashioned" treatment of blood poison. Beware of Quacks and Fakers. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure this disease, never to return. Blood poisons will protect you. Our treatment is not injurious in any way, but removes the very root of the disease and eliminates all poisons from the system. The symptoms of disease gradually disappear. The blood becomes pure and enriched, the whole system is cleansed and purified, and the patient is prepared anew for the justice and the pleasure of life. CURE GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.

Consultation Free. Question Blank for Home Treatment and Books Free.

DRs. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

Boys' and Girls' SCHOOL SHOES For Hard Wear.

With the beginning of school comes the demand for stylish, good-wearing school shoes for your school children. After a careful preparation we are able to meet this demand at the following prices:

Boys' Shoes, size 2 1/2-5 1/2, in box velour and satin calf leathers, \$1.25 to 2.25.

Girls' Shoes, sizes 11-2, \$1.00 to 1.75.

Our New FALL DRESS GOODS have just arrived, and we can show all the new novelties of the season.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is complete in all lines.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

Burdock Tonic Compound.

We beg leave to remind our patrons that there remain only a few days to buy BURDOCK TONIC COMPOUND at 25 per bottle. After the 28th inst. the price will be \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Fournier's Drug Store, The Old Reliable.

THE NEW FALL STYLES In Outer Garments.

Your every Fall need provided for in the big store, where stocks are up to date, large and comprehensive, gathered from the leading makers of the country, and offered you at such money-saving prices as to make it the best economy to trade at our store.



The New Autumn Fashions for Men.

This seasons showing is the best we have ever made, and the garments are so priced that they are within the reach of the most economical.

A complete line of Sacks and Double-Breasted.

The high grade suits we are now showing, are hand tailored, the same as the best merchant-tailors produce.

Men's Overcoats.

We are showing an elegant line of Men's Overcoats, in long, loose rain-proof mixtures, and in black.

Boys' Clothing.

We have an exclusive line of Boys' Kantwear-out Suits and Overcoats and they are built to stand the rough and tumble of the play grounds.

Ladies' Garments.

We have a superb exhibit, we have the styles and carry a stock of the very best, consisting of Furs, Coats, Skirts, Waists and Cravettes.



Infants' and Children's Garments.

In Infants' and Children's garments we have the largest and most complete assortment in town. Coats of Bear Fur and Crushed Plush and Fancy Mixtures.



Grayling Mercantile Co. The People's Store.

THE Central Drug Store

Some new and exceptionally fine odors in the---

Perfume Line!

Egyptian Lotus, Elseeta, Lo Sylvia, Corinne and The Rajah's Rose.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

Life Insurance

A timely article that will give the layman a clear idea of the basic principles underlying this much discussed institution...



THE entire country has recently been absorbed in following the amazing revelations concerning the management of some of the largest life insurance companies in the world. Everybody has been intensely interested, because in the United States to-day there is in force nearly fifteen billion dollars' worth of life insurance. This vast sum is nearly twice as great as the sum which represents the sum total of life insurance in force in England, Germany, France and Russia; and one American company alone has policies in force aggregating four and a half times as much life insurance as is carried by all France.

Scientific life insurance is based

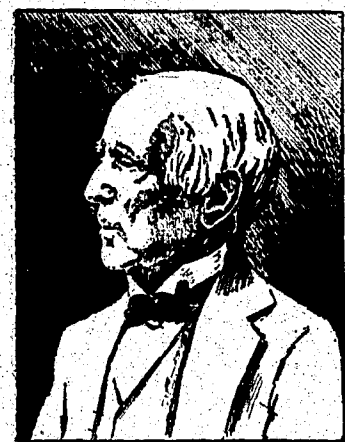


United States \$12,500,000,000
Great Britain \$1,350,000,000
Germany \$1,000,000,000
France \$400,000,000

INSURANCE IN FORCE IN FOUR LEADING NATIONS OF WORLD.

upon the knowledge that there is a natural law governing the mortality of the race by which may be determined the average lifetime of a large number of persons at a given age, writes Anthony J. Henson in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If the mortality records of any community are studied and the various ages noted at which the several deaths have occurred, it will be found that the yearly mortality is governed by a law which is practically invariable. Sup-



GEORGE L. NEWMAN, Age 89. The oldest policy holder in the United States.

pose, for example, that such an observation covers a period of time sufficient to include the history of 100,000 lives. Of these a certain number will be found dying at age 20, a larger number at age 30, and so on at the various ages, the extreme limit of life reached by any one being in the neighborhood of 100 years.

As a result of systematic study of mortality records, life insurance companies have incorporated the results of their computations into what are called mortality tables. The mortality table commonly in use in this country is known as the American Experience Table of Mortality. It was based mainly upon the history of the lives insured in the oldest active American life insurance company. This table begins with 100,000 persons at age 10 and fixes the limit of life at 93 years, the attained age at which the last three of the original 100,000 will die.

In the simplest form of life insurance a number of persons combine to create a common fund to be drawn upon in providing for the families of deceased members of the organization. This organization is called a mutual life insurance company, and a contract is made by the company with each member, fixing the amount to be paid in the event of his death to some member of his family.

This contract, or policy, stipulates, among other things, the amount of money which the member is to contribute to the common fund, usually

in yearly installments, so that the company will be able to pay the last man in full even without the addition of new members. This amount of money is popularly called the premium.

The premium is composed of two parts—the net premium and the loading premium. The net premium is the amount which is mathematically necessary for the creation of a fund sufficient to enable a company to pay the policy in full at maturity. The loading is the amount added to the net premium to provide not only for the easily ascertained expenses, such as salaries of officers and commissions for writing the policy; but it is intended to provide for all other possible contingencies, such as a mortality in excess of the tabular rate, interest earned less than the assumed rate, depreciation in the values of securities and loss of invested funds.

The foundation principle of life insurance is safety. It is better to collect too much than too little. Hence the importance of making provision for unforeseen contingencies; and hence the loading, which is a percentage of the net premium for any certain age.

For purposes of demonstration, suppose there has been organized a life insurance company with a number of members equal to the number of persons out of 100,000 that the mortality table commonly in use in this country shows will be alive at the age of 35. This number is 81,822; and each member is insured for \$1,000.

If each of these members were to live twenty years, only the simplest sort of mathematics would be required to find the net premium. Or, if the company could start out on the day of its organization with \$81,822,000 in hand, the total face value of all the policies, the life insurance business would be a very simple one. But the money is to come in in yearly installments; therefore, it is necessary to know how much money this company

must have on hand to pay the claims of the first or second year—that is, let's say the policy holder for his policy, but it is held that this amount will barely compensate for the expense necessary to replace the lapsed policy on the books by new business. But at the end of the third year, and thereafter the reserves will more than equal this item of expense, and so the lapsing policy holder will be entitled to what is called a surrender value. This entitles him to the larger part of the reserve held to meet the face of the policy. Hence, it is held, lapses do not form part of the profits.

The profits, or savings, may be apportioned in various ways. If they are apportioned at the end of each year, the plan is known as the yearly dividend plan. If there is no dividend at the end of the first year, the plan is known as the deferred distribution system. Under this system, distribution may be deferred until the end of any given number of years with subsequent annual dividends.

In a purely mutual company all the profits finally accrue to the policy holders, the members of the company. If the life insurance company is a stock company, owned and controlled by a limited number of individuals termed stockholders, the stockholders receive a portion or all of the profits. When the policy holders of a stock company share with the stockholders in the profits, the company is termed a mixed company.

The two systems of profit distribution now generally in vogue in this country are the yearly and deferred dividend systems. Under these a fund is set aside at the end of each year to be distributed among the yearly dividend policies of a company and among such other policies as have completed their respective distribution periods. In the words of insurance experts, the amount to be distributed in each case is a policy's equitable share of the gains which have accrued during its distribution period, whether that period be one or twenty or so years.

The balance of the savings or gains accruing during that and other years is held as a reserve for the better protection of all policies of the company, and for future distribution as dividends among the participating policies as their several distribution periods are completed. This fund constitutes the much discussed surplus proper.

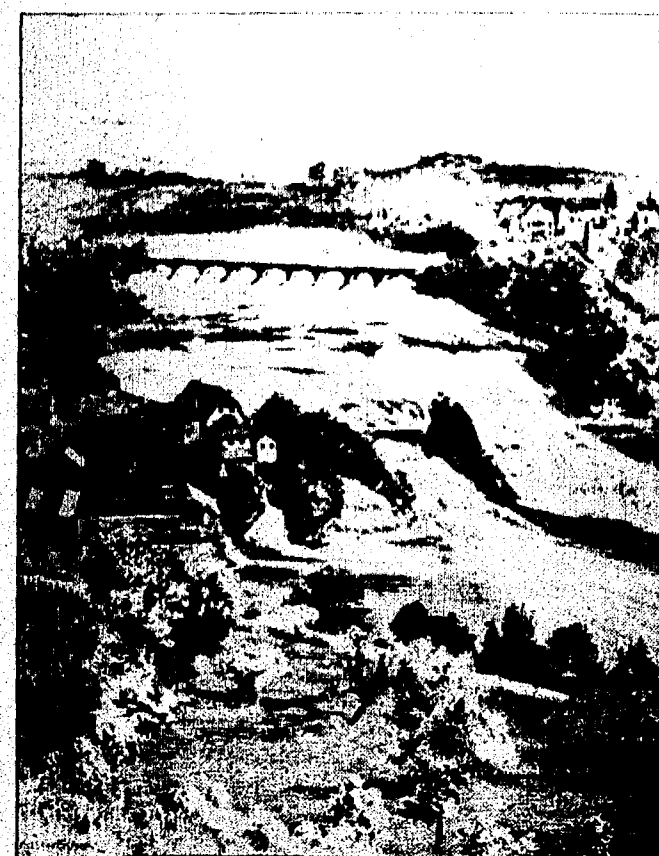
These are the main underlying principles of scientific life insurance. There are innumerable technicalities, besides, but they concern the insurance expert only, and a recital of them would merely serve to confuse. To have a clear idea of scientific life insurance, the lay reader only needs to be familiar with the basic principles here gone into.

The world smiles when it reads the high sounding titles of men who achieve glory at the grand lodge, but it is a serious matter with the brethren; they attend the grand lodge in dead earnest, and really believe they accomplish great good.

The most wearisome cross of religion is a poor preacher.

THE FALLS OF SCHAFFHAUSEN.

THE FALLS OF SCHAFFHAUSEN.



The famous falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen are likely to be permanently disfigured by the erection of a great plant that is to turn the power of the water into electricity. Enthusiasts for the beauties of the Rhine scenery have vigorously protested to the Baden government against this scheme, but without success. The power station will be at Laufenburg.

NEW WATERWAYS.

Some Proposed Shortenings of North-western Transportation Routes.

The canal, ancient institution though it is, so far from having outlived its uses, commends itself with increasing urgency as the years speed by. Canals do not hold their place in the public eye directly as means of cheap transport, but as short cuts between great navigable waters. A short cut is a time-saver, and a time-saver is a money-maker. And this is the universal demand.

From the days of the Pharaohs a water-link between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea was talked of and a generation or so ago the Suez Canal became a fact. So well established is it now that commerce between Europe and the Orient marvels how it got along before De Lesseps made a dream come true. Then on our continent was the Erie Canal that brought the Great Lakes in touch with the Atlantic through the Hudson River. There was the Manchester Canal, the Kiel Canal and the Soo Canal. The Panama Canal is in near prospect, a ship canal between the inland seas and the Mississippi River is in mind, and now comes a proposition to join Lakes Superior and Michigan 135 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie. It is contemplated to utilize White Fish River, which flows from very near the north shore of the northern peninsula of Michigan southward into the Little Bay de Noquette, due north of Chicago. Of the forty miles across the peninsula only about sixteen would need to be dredged.

The time is perhaps not distant when engineers will cut a canal through the base of the Michigan peninsula and thus couple up Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. A ditch 155 miles would reduce by 450 miles the all-water route between Buffalo and Chicago. The route across the Michigan peninsula which has been suggested runs from Toledo on the east to South Haven on the west. The topography of the land presents none of the great obstacles which were overcome in the Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio and other great American canals. The commerce of the Great Lakes is vast enough to deserve all the short cuts which engineering skill and wealth can command.

TO HAVE CLEAN HOTEL.

Ship Hotel Spanish Galleon Will Be California Hostelry.

An ocean hotel, built in the style of the Spanish galleons of the fifteenth century, says the New York Press, is one of the latest additions planned for the city of Venice, a new resort that has been opened on the California coast, and both in appearance and intention it will be unique. The high, square stern and bulging bow, the tapering masts with their quaint and clumsy sails, the decks and outward appointments, all will be faithful reproductions of the ships that first crossed the Atlantic and discovered America. Inside the vessel will be fitted up with all the luxurious appointments of a modern Atlantic liner.

She is to be called the Cabrillo, in honor of the discoverer of the Pacific, and it will be a strange case of the old world come back to revisit the new when she lies out in the bay under full sail. She is 182 feet long, with a beam of 50 feet, and on her construction alone \$50,000 is being spent. The furnishing and interior equipments will bring the total cost up to three times that sum. She will

not be called upon to make any venturesome voyages, however, for she is to rest on piles 300 feet from the shore. To board her visitors will walk along the wide pier that already has been built and from it a wide gangway with handrails on both sides will lead to her main deck. This will be given up to a large and handsomely furnished saloon, a spacious dining room and suites of apartments provided with every convenience that can be found in a hotel on shore.

Here also will be the kitchen—a chef's home far from the galley that any old Spanish ship knew. A grand staircase will lead down to the lower deck, where a large number of bedrooms, arranged like cabins, will be provided. There will be more cabins on the upper deck and an attractive drawing room for ladies, while promenade will be laid out on the foredeck, the deckhouse and the poop deck. Provision will be made for dancing and pleasure parties and for concerts and theatrical entertainments.

To keep up the illusion of old Spain among it all the manager of the Cabrillo, with all his assistants, cabin boys and waiters, will be dressed in full Spanish uniform glittering with gold and caparisons.

JOHN I. SABIN, Manager of the Pacific States Telephone Company.

John I. Sabin, manager of the Pacific States Telephone Company, died suddenly in San Francisco after a week's illness.

Until a short time ago Mr. Sabin was president and general manager of the Chicago Telephone Co., having come from the Pacific coast where he had built up the great Pacific States Telephone system. He was born in New York, Oct. 3, 1847. After six months he became an operator and during the years 1864 and 1865 he was in the United States army, following his trade. At the close of the war he returned to the Western Union, with which he remained until 1877. With the invention of the telephone he became superintendent of the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company on the Pacific coast. He soon consolidated all the small telephone companies and afterward formed the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Nature's Best Remedy.

Laughter is undoubtedly one of Nature's greatest tonics. It brings the disordered faculties and functions into harmony, it lubricates the mental bearings and prevents the friction which monotonous, exacting business engenders. It is a divine gift bestowed upon us as a life preserver, a health promoter, a joy generator, a success-maker.

Life, with the average American, is too serious at best. Never lose an opportunity for relaxation from the stress and strain of your business or profession. Every draught of laughter, like an air cushion, eases you over the jolts and the hard places on life's highway. Laughter is always healthy. It tends to bring every abnormal condition back to the normal. It is a panacea for heart aches for life's bruises. It is a life prolonger. People who laugh heartily keep themselves in physical and mental harmony, and are likely to live longer than those who take life too seriously.—Success Magazine.

Kind of Help He Needed.

"Want I put advertisement in your paper," said the libidinous man. "Must have somebody take care me."

"Yes," replied the clerk. "You want to advertise for a valet?"

"No, better say: 'Wanted—Shin-kah-charmer.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Love's Drawings.

"Why, Charles, what do you mean by burning our old love letters?" "I have been reading them, my dear," replied her husband. "After we die some one who wished to break our wills might get hold of them and use them to prove we were insane."

A mustache once down isn't necessarily down forever.



"His yacht is quite fast, isn't it?" "Very fast. You ought to see how it is going through his money."—New York Press.

Willie—Engaged to Jack? Then you won't marry Harry, after all? Eunice—Not after all. But maybe after Jack—Smart Set.

Mother—What at the jam again? Aren't you old enough to know better? Tommy—No'm, there ain't any better in town.—New York Sun.

Brown—Did I ever tell you the story about the dirty window, Green? Green—No. Tell it to me, Brown. It's no use—you couldn't get through it.

Slimson—Willie, they tell me you have the reputation of being the worst boy in school. Willie—Yes, father, and I can tell you I didn't get it without a struggle.—Life.

Always Flashing It: Tess—Isn't May the lucky girl? Jess—Yes; she's got an engagement ring. Tess—Yes, and what's more, she's left-handed.—Philadelphia Press.

Uncle—So you go to school now? Tommy—Yes, sir. Uncle—And what part of the exercises do you like best? Tommy—Why, the exercise we get at recess.—Philadelphia Press.

Stern Mother—Willie! Willie Get-back—Yes'm. "There's a whole lot of the contents of this jar missing. What did you take it for?" "I took it for jam, mamma; what was it?"

Farmer Gehaw—Si Plunkard has jest lost his wife. Farmer Giddap—Waal, we all hatter go. Farmer Gehaw—Yes; an' if she had ter go it's jest as well she went now. Saved Si the expense o' winterin' her, ye see.—Pittsburg Post.

Office Boy—Miss Keyes, please let me look at your face? Miss Keyes—What for? Office Boy—Why, the boss said some of the paint was scratched off his typewriter. I didn't know whether he meant you or the machine.—Chicago News.

"They say," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that she married him under a misapprehension." "Oh, no, she didn't," replied her hostess. "I seen—the whole thing myself. It was under a bell made out of some kind of towers."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A speeding automobile met a smoothly gliding cutter on the road. "Ah!" it said to the cutter, "where are you going?" "Stealing, of course," replied the cutter. "And you?" "Stealing!" shouted back the automobile, with a horseless laugh.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Mrs. Brickrow—How do you manage to persuade your husband to buy you such expensive bouquets? Mrs. Topflatter—I take him shopping with me, walk him around until he can't stand, and then wind up in a bonnet store. He'll buy anything to get home.—New York Weekly.

"Now, Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me what a hypocrite is?" "Yes, ma'am," answered Johnny. "A hypocrite is a boy that pretends to enjoy hearing the minister get off a long blessing at the dining table when he's nearly starved."—Chicago News.

Little Ethel was learning to sew, and one day, after vainly trying to thread a needle, she asked: "Mamma, don't they call the hole in the needle an eye?" "Yes, dear," replied her mother. "Well," continued the little miss, "I'll bet this old needle is cross-eyed."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He—Miss de Jones—Clara—I never loved anyone but you. Will you be my wife? She—But I've been told that you proposed to four other girls within a month. He—True, darling; but I did it merely for practice, so that I wouldn't blunder proposing to you.—Chicago Journal.

"Mrs. Nagget," said the doctor, "your husband needs a rest. He must go to Europe for three months." "Oh, splendid!" she exclaimed. "I'll be delighted to go there." "Very good. You can go for three months after he comes back. That will give him six months' rest."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pausing uncertainly before a desk in the big insurance office, the ill-born visitor said to the clerk: "Oh! want to tek out a pawley." "Life, fire or marine?" drawled the dapper clerk, with infinite sarcasm. "All three, O'im thinkin'," retorted the applicant; "O'im goin' for a stoker in th' navy."—Puck.

Mrs. Hylghaus—I was shocked to hear that your husband had been operated upon for appendicitis. Is he out of danger? Mrs. Gaswell—Oh, yes, he's recovering from the operation all right, but he's dreadfully disappointed. The doctors found there wasn't anything the matter with him.—Chicago Tribune.

Lawyer—Would you believe the sworn testimony of this man? Witness—Certainly not, sir. Lawyer—And why not? Witness—Because, sir, that man hates to tell the truth. He always did. We were boys together, and he used to cry when the teacher made him say two and two made four. Lawyer—Anything else? Witness—Oh, yes. Once he was ill and described the symptoms so that the doctor prescribed for a sprained ankle when he was suffering from neuralgia in the head. Lawyer—That will do.

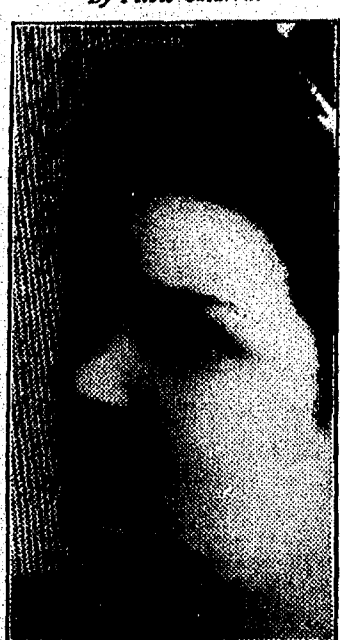
Decollate.

She was magnificent in ball attire. "Why what right, sir, do you tell me I shall not wear this gown?" she demanded, with flashing eyes.

"Before we were married your old father asked me if I could keep you in clothed, and I assured him I could," replied he, and met her look of high defiance with a look of steady determination.—Puck.

Music note: It is becoming a fad to put the piano in the hall, thus making it more convenient for the family to keep their hats and wraps on it than if it were put in the parlor.

MRS. EMMA FLEISSNER Suffered Over Two Years—Illness Was In a Precarious Condition—Caused By Pelvic Catarrh.



HEALTH AND STRENGTH RESTORED BY PE-RU-NA.

Mrs. Emma Fleissner, 1412 Sixth Ave., Seattle, Wash., Worthy Treasurer Sons of Temperance, writes:

"I suffered over two years with irregular and painful periods. My health was in a very precarious condition and I was anxious to find something to restore my health and strength."

"I was very glad to try Peruna and delighted to find that it was doing me good. I continued to use it a little over three months and found my troubles removed."

"I consider it a splendid medicine and shall never be without it, taking a dose occasionally when I feel rundown and tired."

Our files contain thousands of testimonials which Dr. Hartman has received from grateful, happy women who have been restored to health by his remedy, Peruna.

Propheesied Teddy's Greatness.

More entertaining, perhaps, and equally interesting, are the anecdotes which are told about our President by the Minkwitz family. Frau Fischer distinctly recollects that once she prophesied the future greatness of young Teddy. She says: "One day I had a conversation with Mrs. Roosevelt, who said to me, 'I wonder what is going to become of my Teddy?' I replied, 'You need not be anxious about him. He will surely be one day a great professor, or, who knows, he may become even President of the United States.' Mrs. Roosevelt rebuked me. She said such a thing was impossible, and asked how I could have struck upon such an absurdity. But, perhaps on account of my impulsive remark, I have since continually watched Theodore Roosevelt's career, and have always been glad when he has made a step forward in the world."—From "Roosevelt's German Days," in Success Magazine.

Strengthen the Stomach.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Really Cure Indigestion Instead of Merely Relieving Symptoms.

There are plenty of remedies by which you can relieve for the time heartburn, pain and gas on the stomach and can another nervous sensations and induce artificial sleep. You can humor your stomach by giving it predigested food. But when you take your next meal all your trouble begins afresh.

There is only one sensible thing to do. Strengthen the stomach and do away with the necessity for drugs and artificial foods. The best remedy ever found for this purpose is the one that was used by E. E. Strong, of Caplesville, Shelby county, Tenn.

"For years," he states, "I suffered greatly from indigestion. I tried many different remedies and some of them would relieve me for a time, but the trouble always came back. About six months ago I had an unusually severe attack, and while I tried everything I had ever heard of, I found that none of the ordinary remedies would reach the difficulty this time."

"One day I read in a Memphis paper how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured a Michigan woman, a sufferer from chronic dropsy of a most stubborn type. I then tried the same remedy and it proved just as successful in my case. I took only three boxes, and was cured. I have not had the slightest symptoms of indigestion since."

The treatment has a sound principle as its basis, and abundant success in actual use. Multitudes of cases that had defied all other remedies have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pills actually make new blood and strike at the root of all diseases caused by bad blood. They contain no harmful stimulants or opiates. Every dyspeptic should read, "What to Eat and How to Eat." Write the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., for a free copy.

Splendid Scheme.

Rastus—I tol' Mandy not to fogit to wake me up at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Ike—Why, you don't have to go to work. It's a holiday.

Rastus—I know, but I want de satisfaction of rolling over an' goin' to sleep again.

Roal Breakers.

Gunner—Did you hear about Spender? Some one rescted him from the breakers out in Lake Michigan.

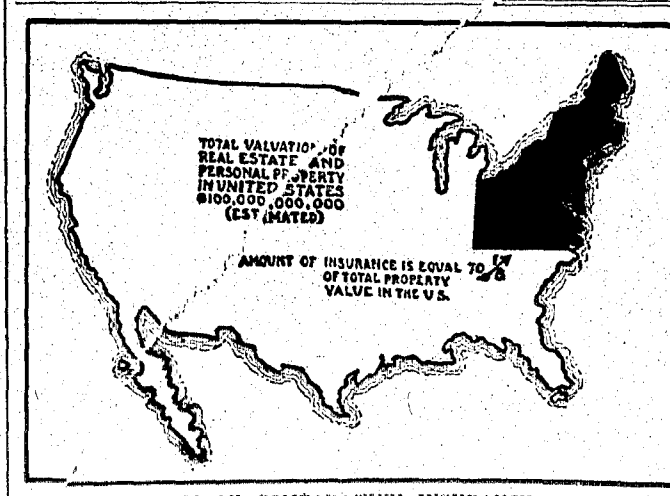
Guy—Great Scott! Was he bathin'?

Gunner—No, he was on one of those floating poolrooms where the breakers break the lambs.

Mischievous Legislation Threatened.

Legislation is threatened in many States during this coming winter for the suppression of the so-called "patent" medicines. The success of such legislation would mean the abolition of the home medicine chest and would force persons, no matter how remote their homes from a physician, to call in a doctor for every minor ailment.

The legislation as proposed would mean frequent long delays awaiting the arrival of a physician, when a simple remedy administered by a member of the household would accomplish the result desired, or at least give temporary relief.



A DIAGRAM OF COMPARATIVE INSURANCE VALUES.

The Wind.
The yellow fox
Has his bed in the rocks;
The brown bird, in the tree
Her nest has she;
But the wind, come forth
Of south and north,
Of east and west,
Where shall he rest?

The snake, the elf,
Slips into the cleft;
The marmot sleeps sound
In the underground;
But the wind of the hill
Is wandering still;
And the wind of the sea,
When sleepeth he?

The clouds of the air,
They slumber there;
Flowers droop the head,
And the leaves lie dead;
But the wind, the wind,
What rest shall he find?
When shall he roam
The wind road home?

—John Vance Cheney, in The Century.

Mischievous Maude.

By Lee Trask.

She was the very personification of mischief. It was her life, her only thought. Although nearly twenty years of age, she was just as much of a hoyden as she had been at ten—a very beautiful hoyden, though, and so graceful that what would have been absolute rudeness in others seemed only a new witchery in her. She was continually getting into some annoying predicament that would cause her to make innumerable resolutions of reform, but as soon as temptation appeared again, the good resolutions were all forgotten. She had so many lovers that they absolutely wearied her, and she would sometimes go off and bury herself in the country, to get rid of their attentions. Although she certainly would have resented it most indignantly if they had given her up, still it was quite a relief sometimes to serve them in that way, and retire into obscurity, as she called it.

One day, as she was passing along the street very becomingly dressed and looking unusually lovely, a gentleman whom she met looked at her so intently that she said to herself, as she imagined:

"I hope you'll know me, the next time you see me!"

She did not observe the smile that immediately quivered about his lips, which gave evidence that he was not afflicted with deafness. A few weeks afterward she met him again—recognizing him at once, for his face was not one to be forgotten any more than her own. As he passed, he said, with the utmost gravity, although a wicked gleam shone from his eyes: "I know you now, Miss Murray."

She blushed like a rose, and felt so strong an inclination to laugh that she turned quickly into a store, to prevent his seeing her embarrassment. Soon after this she went off to one of her country retreats, little dreaming that the handsome stranger was keeping watch on her movements, with all the shrewdness of a detective. She went to board at a large farmhouse, and in her ramblings about the country she noticed a fine, foreboding-looking mansion, that excited her curiosity and inspired her with a lively desire to explore it. Speaking to the farmer's wife about it, the woman said:

"Oh, you can have your wish very easily, Miss Murray; the key is at Mr. Jones', and they will let you take it at any time."

So the next morning she started off bright and early, to procure the key and gratify her wish.

"A stranger has taken it," they told her, "and is now at the house; so, if you go at once, you can get in and see all you want to."

She went as directed, but when she reached the house, seeing the key on the outside of the door, the never-sleeping spirit of mischief prompted her to turn it, and then, going into a thickly shaded arbor, she waited, like Micawber, to see what would "turn up."

She waited and waited, till, feeling the wearisome effects of her long walk, she threw herself down on the seat and fell asleep, affording as pretty a picture as the enchanted princess herself.

When, after a long time, she awoke, there at the door of the arbor, gazing admiringly upon her, stood the handsome stranger. At first she thought it must be a dream, and rubbed her eyes with no gentle hand, but his voice dissolved the spell.

"You were my father, then," he said, glancing at the key in her hand; "why did you lock me in?"

"But how did you get out?" she inquired, demurely.

"I nearly broke my neck jumping out of the window."

"Oh, dear! I wish I had seen you; it must have been so funny."

"Oh, very funny, no doubt. But don't you think that you ought to ask my pardon?"

"I will ask it six times, if you wish it," she replied, with a saucy laugh.

"Once will be enough, if you will give me permission to visit you."

"But we have had no introduction, and I do not even know who you are, sir," she said; then, seeing a peculiar expression come into his face she added, hastily: "Perhaps you think such a formality unnecessary with me."

"Oh, dear!" she said to herself, "here's another beautiful scrape I have got myself into. I wonder if that man is going to haunt me now at every turn. He is certainly very handsome, I will give him credit for that. I won't go outside the gate for a week; and I did not see the inside of the house after all. I wonder what he is doing here. How funny it is! I wish I had seen him tumble out of that window; I always miss whatever is worth seeing."

About a fortnight after this, when Maude concluded that the stranger must certainly have gone away, she renewed her ramblings again. One day, when crossing a marshy field, she suddenly found herself sinking deep into the mud. Instead of turning back, she went on, hoping to get through what proved to be a treacherous slough, but, sinking up to her knees, she began to feel frightened. So she stood perfectly still, and began to scream as loudly as she could, which was pretty loud. After a while she heard the sound of a horse's feet. Presently, galloping along the road, appeared the inevitable stranger, but Maude was too much frightened to care who it was that came to assist her.

"Oh, won't you please help me out?" she meekly asked.

Springing quickly from his horse, the gentleman vaulted over the fence, and as he approached her, looked very much as if politeness alone restrained him from a hearty laugh, for Maude certainly presented a droll picture, stuck fast in the mud, annoyance, fear and humiliation all expressed in her face. Yes, for once in her life, Maude felt completely humiliated, for now that she was sure of relief, fear soon gave place to mortification, and she did not enjoy being in an absurd position.

Without saying a word, the stranger lifted her out of the mud, and carried her in his arms to firm, reliable ground, seeming rather to enjoy this part of the program. There, raising one of her tiny feet, which was now a shapeless mass of black mud, she examined it with such a look of comical consternation that her companion, no longer able to control his amusement, burst into a peal of hearty laughter, in which she soon joined.

"I will put you on my horse and lead him to your abiding place," he said, as he assisted her over the fence.

Maude made a gesture of dissent; but, pointing to her feet, he asked her, with a smile:

"Would you not find it somewhat difficult to walk? Do not refuse to let me aid you?"

She allowed him to do as he wished, and, taking the bride, he walked by her side. Just before they parted, he said:

"Now, when you sit down to write in your journal tonight, I can imagine just what you will put there."

"Oh, you can, eh? Well, what?" she asked.

"You will say, 'Met that everlasting man again today,' and he looked up in her face with an expression that made her blush.

"I do not keep a journal," she replied; "I am not sentimental or romantic."

"Only mischievous and a little cruel."

"I acknowledge the first, but not the last. I would not hurt a fly."

"Nor break a heart?"

"But I could not help that, you know," she said, so demurely that he looked very much amused.

As he lifted her from the horse, a strangely embarrassed feeling stole over Maude, for, as she said to herself afterward, "he certainly looked a kiss, if he did not bestow it," but she gave him a very cordial invitation to call, which he accepted with unmistakable eagerness.

"I will go off and stay all day," she said, but she did not do it. On the contrary, she dressed herself in the most becoming manner, fastening two little rosebuds in her hair, that made her look more bewitching than ever, and remained in the house all day. But she was very restless, and not seeming at all like her own merry self.

The day passed and, strange to relate, the expected visitor did not come. The becoming dress, the lovely rosebuds were worn to no purpose, and at night poor Maude felt as she had never felt before. So depressed and low-spirited, she thought that it must be homesickness, but still did not dream of going home. The next day passed, and then another, and the young girl's homesickness began to assume quite a dangerous character.

Finally, on the fourth day, when Maude was sitting dejectedly in her chamber, a sudden ring of the bell set her heart beating desperately.

"Why?" what is the matter with me?" she exclaimed. "Mother told me that one of her aunts died with palpitation of the heart. I hope I am not going to have that dreadful disease."

She was soon summoned to the parlor to see Mr. Gregory, as the card indicated, and with the dreadful palpitation increasing every moment, she descended the stairs and entered the room, looking like a shy, timid schoolgirl. Awkward, it was absolutely impossible for Maude to be, but her usual self-possession was entirely gone. The stately stranger seemed similarly affected, so that for some time they talked only in embarrassed monosyllables. Finally she dropped a fan that she was toying with, and both stooping at the same time to pick it up, they knocked their heads together with stunning effect, so that, when they again raised them, each one looked so inexpressibly silly that both burst into a merry laugh. This restored their self-possession at once, and, seating himself beside her, he suddenly asked:

"Maude, do you dislike me now?"

"Why did you not come before?" she asked, in return.

"Did you expect me? I thought you would not care to see me any sooner."

Here Maude's self-possession seemed to have suddenly deserted again, and the gentleman repeated:

"Did you really expect me? Did you want to see me, darling?"

"I thought you would come," she stammered.

"And am I welcome now? Tell me, Maude, may I come again—as your lover, dear?" he whispered, and, putting his arm around her, he not only looked a kiss, but gave it, and after this Maude forgot about her homesickness, and lost all fear respecting that dreadful disease of the heart which had proved so fatal to one of her relatives.—New York Weekly.

PHILOSOPHER OF THE TRUCK.

Made Car Men Do All the Worrying With His Balty Horse.

One of the numerous clan of truckmen displayed the strategical genius of a Field Marshal throughout the greater part of yesterday, says the New York Times. He started out early in the morning from Lexington avenue and Eighth-ninth street, with a heavy load and a balky horse.

He had a long journey ahead of him, and the balky horse began to show his temper before the wagon had covered fifty feet from the stable. After much effort the stableman got the load under way again.

The driver did not pick out a side street, but kept right down Lexington avenue, and was careful to see that the wagon wheels were at no time in a position that did not obstruct both the north and south bound car tracks.

The balky horse invariably came to a standstill when the wagon stood over both tracks. The driver did not over, but remained seated high on a box that formed a part of the load. He did not shout, neither did he use his whip. He just waited.

Cars glided up to the stranded wagon and stopped. Soon a line of them stretched out both north and south. Passengers craned their heads out of the windows to find out the cause of the delay, while motormen and conductors shouted. Pedestrians stopped and made suggestions, and soon the street was crowded with interested spectators.

The philosopher on the truck took things calmly. He politely requested one of the street car men to take the balky horse and his mate by their bridles and get them under way. In response, both motormen and conductors tugged away and urged the team to renewed action. The truck moved on, and the cars went their way.

At the first opportunity the driver swung his truck back on the tracks again. Another balk was in order, and was not long deferred. Another blockade formed, and still another, and so on throughout the day. The railroad men did all the worrying and the work, while the driver spoke in apologetic tones. Not once had he stirred from his comfortable perch.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the load was once more stalled near Twenty-eighth street, but this time the driver had miscalculated, and the wagon stopped clear of both tracks.

Equal to the emergency, however, the resourceful truckman promptly swung the horses and pole of the wagon across the tracks, and patiently waited for assistance as the cars again began to hem him in.

END OF RAIN-IN-THE-FACE.

The Dakota Sioux Who, It Is Said, Killed the Custers.

Rain-in-the-Face, the Sioux chief whom history credits with having been the man who killed Gen. George A. Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn, died on the Standing Rock reservation near Aberdeen, S. D. His death was reported through the regular official channels yesterday. He was 62 years old, and had outlived the massacre by nearly thirty years.

He was a man of great prominence among the Sioux nation when the war with them was waged in 1875. About 1873 he had killed two prospectors who were traveling through the Sioux country in Dakota. He took great pleasure in describing how he had shot one of them full of arrows, and had pounded in the head of the other with a heavy war club. Word of the crime came to Gen. Custer, who was encamped at the post near the present big Sioux reservation. His men captured Rain-in-the-Face, who at that time was a big, handsome, lithe chap.

Brought before Custer, he would say nothing. A council of his tribe was called and an offer to trade two young men for Rain-in-the-Face was made. He was a big man, being a brother of Iron Horse, the headman of the tribe. The offer was refused and the guilty Indian was chained up in a small hut used as a jail. He was rescued after about a half year by some half thieves who came to free his companion, a white man arrested for hay stealing. He swore vengeance against Custer and when he joined Sitting Bull sent a notice to the Indians on the reservation that he would get even in some way.

Mrs. Custer's story of her husband's last campaign credits Rain-in-the-Face with having been the man who cut out Tom Custer's heart and some of the Indians in the massing party said the same thing. Whether or not he killed Gen. Custer few ever cared to ask him.

Since the subjugation of the Sioux he had been living in retirement on the reservation. He took no active part in the Indian troubles of the early '90s.

As to how he got his peculiar name the histories are not clear. It is said by some persons that his face was pitted with powder marks through the explosion of a gun, and that it had the appearance of being covered with little drops. Another story, tells of a fight in which he stood erect among the flying arrows, and minded them, as he said in the high flow language of the Cooper Indian, "no more than the rain in his face."

According to the Express, London had a day of "blazing sunshine" June 14, which "sent the temperature up to 65 degrees."

Electrical machinery has taken the place of that driven by steam in several of the principal mineral oil works in Scotland.

WOMEN AND FASHION

The Womanly Woman.
Oh, that the Fates would all agree
To render her less womanly!

Would that mankind would find her grace
A thing of brain and not of face.

Would that her lover's heart might warm
To rounded character—not form.

Would that her husband's love might find
Its satisfaction in her mind.

Thus might she some day hope to gain
Successes of woman's wit and pain.

Thus might she shortly come to be
Of consequence—the same as he.

A wretched fact that she should be
Accursed through being womanly.
—Laura W. Shelton.

Home Duties for Girls.

The mother of many daughters is neglecting her duty if she does not bring each of her girls up to fill a certain niche in the household, assigning to each certain little duties which will occupy a short time when their school-days are past, and fit them in every respect to undertake the management of an establishment of their own in due time.

Some would perhaps prefer to undertake the supervision of the bedrooms. They can assist with the making of beds, dust the various bedrooms, or prepare the rooms for their weekly cleaning.

Every girl should be taught the art of cooking, which can only be successfully achieved through practice. As soon as she leaves the schoolroom three months would be well spent in the kitchen, where she will discover how much such should go to each dumpling, and the proper kind of vegetables to prepare and serve with each meat.

One daughter will probably be more apt with her needle than another, and to her care should be given the house and personal linen, and she should have her certain hours allotted to her for this particular task.

No greater mistake can be made than allowing girls whose school days are over to idle and lounge about at home.

Draped Skirts.



The draped bodice has been accepted as one of the leading modes of the season, and the separate draped skirt is its latest accompaniment. A smart bodice of a medium shade of green chiffon falls in swags, the body part shirred to the seams, and a smart position effect in the back; chemise and bertha of embroidered batiste. Skirt of the same with embroidered flounces draped in festoon fashion, the upper flounce taking almost a panier form, and the whole skirt quite long.

The Youngest "Real" Daughter.

Brookline, Mass., boasts the youngest "real" daughter of the American Revolution. She is Mrs. Victoria Rockwell Blanchard, and is only 14 years old. Mrs. Blanchard was the daughter of her father's third wife, and her father was 83 years old when she was born. Her father was Jeremiah Rockwell and her mother Abigail Stearns. Her father enlisted when he was only 19 at Lancaster, Mass., and served at Bunker Hill, Dorchester Heights and Saratoga. He had twenty children, including the seven he adopted on his marriage to a widow, his second wife. Mrs. Blanchard remembers her father well, as she was 11 when he died. She recalls the stories he used to tell her of the Revolution.

Fashion Notes.
The latest skirt model shows a draped effect in front.

Wraps for evening wear display the short, shoulder-cape effect.

A greater number of fancy shoes are being worn than ever before.

Lace robe gowns are shown now at a remarkably low figure, less than \$5 being asked for a passable one.

Prune color and green are announced as two of the leading fall shades; the green is a vivid, rich, dark tone.

Petticoats are made very full, but are gored and fitted closely about the

SIMPLE EVENING GOWNS.



SIMPLE ATTIRE FOR EVENING WEAR.

New modes call still for the palest evening tones or else black, and while white lace is pre-eminently the fine material, and is to be employed in vast quantities, it will to a great extent be blended with other textures. There are all lace skirts and all lace coats or bodices, but the gown entirely of lace seems to achieve, somehow, only a look of clumsiness. Two sorts or more, with the addition sometimes of several species of net, are likewise sometimes employed to give the lace garment a look of grace and lightness. Especially is this done with bodices, whose vests and undersleeves need to be very airy; but the lace skirt may only show additional little ruffles of net or tulle, or applications of silk cloth or velvet.

Applications of thin cloth upon a rich lace background make a novel and effective treatment which will be employed for toilettes of a specially dressy nature. The skirt of such a gown may be made of the lace, and the entire jacket of the cloth, and if silk is used instead of the cloth the coloring may be delicately toned, or else in a most vivid shade. One gown in this last combination, for dinner and theater wear, and of remarkable beauty, had a lace skirt in deep cream, and a packet and skirt application of chiffon tulle in a superb blue.

lips and are flushed with a French band.

Motif antique is to be very much used as a trimming and in accessories as well as for coats and entire gowns.

Neat little checks or small plaid woolen suitings will make comfortable and practical school suits for misses.

Bands of flowered ribbon set between insertions of lace make an effective trimming for frocks of point d'esprit net.

The little hip jacket with ripples over the shoulders seems to be coming into favor. The empire coat will also be popular.

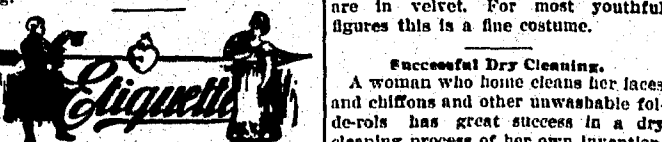
Black is to be much worn and the fashionable woman aspires to at least three gowns of that hue—one tailored, one for dinner and a third for evening.

The Wise Wife.

She knows that home is more than half what you make it, and that a builder of a happy home is a success indeed. She knows that it takes two to prolong a family quarrel; one can therefore terminate it. She knows that filling a house with bargains keeps a couple from owning the house in which they place them. She knows that if we thought all we said we'd be foolish. She knows that some people sneer at love in a cottage, but love that could wish to live anywhere else is not love. She knows that proud people seldom have friends. In prosperity they know nobody; in adversity nobody knows them. She knows that to make long-lived friendships one must be slow in making them. She knows that "it is less pain to learn in youth than to be ignorant in old age." She knows that if she cannot throw brightness over her home it is best not to throw a wet blanket over it. She knows that the wife who thinks she is perfect is generally the most imperfect. The unwise wife may profit by studying what the wise woman knows.

Work and Worry.
Manual work is active, and carefully used it may take its place as a very proper substitute for worry. It may be confidently asserted that when worry and uncertainty have given place to a new and positive interest of a sound and proper sort, most of the other symptoms in uncomplicated cases of nervous prostration will vanish.

That, in brief, is the simple philosophy of work as a remedy for nervous strain and its untoward results. How the principle may bear upon a given individual may not always be predicted. Only experience can tell what form of work will be the best in a given case, and whether the treatment may be carried out at home or not. Sometimes, of course, work or effort of any kind is impossible. But it is probable that in the great majority of cases coming under the head of nervous exhaustion or neurasthenia, the systematic use of work under favorable conditions will, to say the least, be beneficial.—Good Housekeeping.



Women bow—As a rule when introduced to each other.

Invitations—Should be sent a week or more in advance of an entertainment.

At a dinner—The hostess rises first; this notifies the guests that the dinner is finished.

The gentleman rises—If seated, when introduced to either a lady or a gentleman.

The introduction—A younger woman

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Local Americans.—America, the land of the free, should be ruled only by loyal Americans, whether native born or adopted by naturalization.—Rev. O. H. Lemkin, Methodist, New York City.

The Struggle.—You never get the truth without a struggle. What makes a man strong? Why it is by obtaining truth through agony, sorrow and work. We fight for it and we will die for it.—Rev. W. M. Lawrence, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.

Love and Truth.—We should live the religion of love and truth and purity and bring up our children in it and use the influence of love upon all that we come in contact with, and that is all that we can do.—Rev. G. F. Miller, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Honesty and Purity.—Quietly and steadfastly stand for honesty and purity in public and in private, and you shall serve your generation more than by steamships or railroads or all material wealth.—Rev. W. H. Faunce, Presbyterian, Providence, R. I.

Bigotry.—There are Congregationalists and Presbyterians and Methodists with equal loyalty. But the Christian should be no bigot and no species of bigotry is more offensive than the denominational bigot.—Rev. C. A. Barbour, Baptist, Rochester, N. Y.

Environment.—Man finds himself in midst of a double environment of good and evil, and subjected to limitations. Yet who can say how far he can go beyond apparent limits? The ideal we are to-day is not the ideal of yesterday.—Rev. S. Kirk, Independent, Des Moines, Iowa.

Truth.—The process of divine revelation is progressive. There is no more truth now than when the morning stars sang together, but men have come to apprehend it more fully. God's purpose has always been to reveal himself to the race.—Rev. S. T. Ford, Baptist, Lowell, Mass.

Matters of Creed.—There are two great principles which I believe the Episcopal church has and the Methodist creed lacks. The belief is the real presence of Christ in communion and the belief that the church is the body of Christ.—Rev. F. C. Sherman, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

The Divorce Evil.—Who lessens the sacredness of marriage strikes a blow at the bulwarks of national freedom. Who tears down the home, tears down the nation, and from present indications the divorce evil tends to accomplish this result.—Rev. A. Lewis, Congregationalist, Worcester, Mass.

Live Rightly.—We don't have to stand on the streets and shout that we are Christians, but we must so live that people on the streets, those with whom we dwell and the world at large will know that we have been to Christ and have learned of Him.—Rev. J. H. Accove, Methodist, Boston, Mass.

God and the Soul.—God must be in the soul before the soul can see Him, just as art must be in the soul of the artist before he can appreciate a masterpiece, or music must be in the soul of the musician before he can appreciate the work of the great composers.—Rev. F. G. McConnell, Methodist, Boston, Mass.

The Crises.—There is really no crisis in life, for events have been leading up to each crisis. Catastrophes are simply the volcanic eruptions that reveal the accumulations of molten masses. The crisis simply shows the goal toward which a man has been tending.—Rev. C. D. Case, Baptist, Montclair, N. J.

Evolution.—Evolution is not a scientific fact, but a theory held by some scientific men. Not science, it is a creed or dogma that some scientific men have advanced. Briefly the theory of evolution is that everything has developed from some primitive condition.—Rev. G. W. Holmes, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Final Words.—If a man ever utters his true convictions at any time it is when he speaks his last words. Final words are the ones that usually live and wield the posthumous influence. The deathbed message has furnished a text for many a sermon and many a song.—Rev. W. A. Frye, Methodist, Lansing, Mich.

Life Saving.—Our philosophy is based no longer upon the harsh, mechanical, unscientific, un-Christian plan of so much affliction for so great a crime, but upon the conclusion that life is worth saving; that is, developing to the fruition of its divine possibilities.—Rev. T. E. Potterton, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Higher Life.—We must build a higher intellectual and spiritual life. A sound mind and body are necessary before we proceed, and we must have a spirit of love and forget anger by embodying the spirit incited by God by persistent faith in God and rejecting all wrongs.—Rev. P. G. Sears, Episcopalian, Meriden, Conn.

Jewish Teaching.—Teach your children to do their duty as Hebrews in the face of teachers and classmates. Teach them to refuse to learn anything, to write anything, to sing anything, or take part in anything which is perfectly proper for a child professing Christianity and the act of a coward and renegade when done by a Jew.—Rabbi A. Lucas, Hebrew, New York City.

Two Reasons on Her String.
"Why won't you marry me?" pleaded the ancient millionaire; "I'm not so old."

"No-o," admitted the maid.
"Then why?"

"You're too young; Jack would have to wait too long," replied she, with a sigh.—Houston Post.

Good Advice.
"Yass," said Chalky, "I only associate with my equals."

"Indeed?" retorted Miss Pert. "You should aim higher than that."—Philadelphia Press.